1	STATE OF MINNESOTA	DISTRICT COURT
2	COUNTY OF RAMSEY SE	COND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
3		
4	The State of Minnesota,	
5	by Hubert H. Humphrey, III,	
6	its attorney general,	
7	and	
8	Blue Cross and Blue Shield	
9	of Minnesota,	
10	Plaintiffs,	
11	VS.	File No. C1-94-8565
12	Philip Morris Incorporated, R.J	
13	Reynolds Tobacco Company, Brown	ı
14	& Williamson Tobacco Corporation,	
15	B.A.T. Industries P.L.C., Lorillard	
16	Tobacco Company, The American	
17	Tobacco Company, Liggett Group,	Inc.,
18	The Council for Tobacco Researc	h-U.S.A.,
19	Inc., and The Tobacco Institute	, Inc.,
20	Defendants.	
21		
22	DEPOSITION OF SCOT	T APPLETON
23	Volume II, Pages	296 - 593
24		
25		

1	(The following is the continuation of the	
2	Deposition of SCOTT APPLETON, taken pursuant to	
3	Notice of Taking Deposition, by videotape, at the	
4	offices of Dorsey & Whitney, Attorneys at Law,	
5	Pillsbury Center South, 220 South Sixth Street,	
6	Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 23, 1997,	
7	commencing at approximately 8:32 o'clock a.m.)	
8		
9	APPEARANCES:	
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19	Plaintiffs:	
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9			
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## CONFIDENTIAL

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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	(Witness previously sworn.)	
3	SCOTT APPLETON,	
4	called as a witness, being previously	
5	sworn, was examined and testified as	
6	follows:	
7	ADVERSE EXAMINATION (cont'd)	
8	BY MS. WIVELL:	
9	Q. Good morning, sir.	
10	A. Good morning.	
11	Q. You understand you're still under oath?	
12	A. Yes.	
13	Q. All right.	
14	MS. WIVELL: I would like to make a	
15	statement for the record first of all, to begin.	
16	Yesterday there was some discussion about Dr.	
17	Appleton's deposition in a case taken while he was at	
18	RJR, and I was told during the deposition that it was	
19	in a certain box in the depository and so I asked my	
20	office to obtain what was in that box, and we	
21	obtained it, and I read it last night. And I would	
22	just like the record to reflect that it what we	
23	obtained, what we were able to get was only the	
24	second day of the deposition, not the entire	
25	deposition, and I have read what was there and it	

- 1 clearly is just the second day.
- 2 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 3 Q. Dr. Appleton, you have day one; right?
- 4 A. I'm not sure what day it is. I think it's day
- 5 one, but I don't really know. I'd have to go back
- 6 and check it.
- 7 Q. But to the best of your recollection, it's the
- 8 first day of that two-day deposition that you have in
- 9 your possession?
- 10 MR. McGAAN: Object, the witness testified
- 11 he doesn't remember which one, but I'd be happy to
- 12 confirm it for counsel at another time.
- 13 A. I believe it is, but I'd need to go back and
- 14 verify it.
- MS. WIVELL: Again I request that we
- 16 receive a copy of that deposition, that portion of
- 17 the deposition, and we will continue to assert our
- 18 objection to this witness' testimony unless and until
- 19 we have that deposition and are able to depose him
- 20 about facts and statements he may have said in that
- 21 deposition.
- MR. FRIBLEY: Marty, did you inquire of
- 23 Reynolds counsel? They told me the deposition was in
- 24 there. I mean, did you ask them where volume one
- 25 was?

- 1 MS. WIVELL: Basically I got back to the
- 2 office quite late last night and was told we had
- 3 obtained what was there, and then I actually went
- 4 home to try and -- because it was quite late, try and
- 5 get some dinner, so I did not -- wasn't able to get
- 6 ahold of them and I didn't attempt to get ahold of
- 7 them because I wanted to see what was there. And lo
- 8 and behold to my surprise last night late, I
- 9 discovered it was day two and not day one, so I'm
- 10 doing the best I can here. All right.
- MR. McGAAN: Well let me raise one other
- 12 thing. Is it -- So we're real clear about these
- 13 statements you're making on the record, is it the
- 14 plaintiffs' position that Brown & Williamson or this
- 15 witness should disclose a transcript that --
- MS. WIVELL: Well --
- 17 MR. McGAAN: Let me finish.
- MS. WIVELL: I'm sorry.
- 19 MR. McGAAN: -- that RJR's counsel has told
- 20 us a federal judge has ordered sealed and we're not
- 21 permitted to disclose, or that some order in this
- 22 court in this case would require us to go against
- 23 that advice? I just want to know where you're coming
- 24 out on that.
- MS. WIVELL: Well first of all, I haven't

- 1 seen any evidence that this document is sealed. It's
- 2 not -- The copy, and I have it with me, I believe,
- 3 that -- that we received from the depository does not
- 4 indicate it's sealed. I haven't seen any sealing
- 5 order. We have a stipulated order in this case that
- 6 I'd be happy to take the time to get out if
- 7 necessary, but I believe the last paragraph addresses
- 8 this issue and it says that the deposition must be
- 9 produced if it's in the possession of any party --
- 10 Reynolds is a party to this case, Brown & Williamson
- 11 is a party to this case -- and it's I believe -- also
- 12 says that if it's in the possession of the witness it
- 13 has to be produced 21 days prior to the deposition,
- 14 and so I think that that order applies. And like I
- 15 said, no one's shown me a sealing order.
- MR. McGAAN: Well, you know, but you've
- 17 avoided my question. You're assuming that RJR may be
- 18 -- or their lawyers may be misrepresenting what
- 19 happened in that case. I've not seen the sealing
- 20 order either, Ms. Wivell, but a lawyer who's admitted
- 21 to practice in this case has represented to me that
- 22 it's been sealed, and I have not assumed that they're
- 23 lying, I've taken that representation. And that's
- 24 why I'm not free to instruct this witness to turn it
- 25 over in violation of what's been represented to me to

- 1 be a Federal Court's order. I don't hear you saying
- 2 that there has been an order entered in this case
- 3 that would override such a sealing order, if there
- 4 was one. Have I misunderstood your position?
- 5 MS. WIVELL: Well I don't know what the
- 6 state of the record is because I understood
- 7 originally that day two was sealed and, lo and
- 8 behold, RJR produced day two but not day one. So I'm
- 9 just frankly at sea about this and I do believe -- I
- 10 wish we had -- I wish the issue had been addressed by
- 11 B&W's counsel and RJR's counsel beforehand so we
- 12 wouldn't be sitting here now -- I mean yesterday I
- 13 was told the deposition was there, so we went and
- 14 looked. Lo and behold, we find that apparently it's
- 15 not all there, and I'm just saying that I think this
- 16 is an issue I -- I wish we could address. I'm not
- 17 sure that either of us know the facts sufficiently to
- 18 be able to -- to go forward with it, but I think that
- 19 we ought to look into it a little further and try and
- 20 work it out.
- 21 MR. McGAAN: Your last point I agree with.
- 22 And I'm going to participate, and Mr. Fribley's going
- 23 to participate and try to iron out what the state of
- 24 that record is. But to be clear about something, I
- 25 sent you a letter in the middle of last week giving

- 1 you Marilyn Forbe's name -- she's RJR's counsel --
- 2 the law firm where she works, the town it's in in
- 3 North Carolina, and setting forth the position they
- 4 gave to me. And as far as I know, the plaintiffs
- 5 have made no effort to contact them whatsoever about
- 6 the representation they've made on their case, their
- 7 judge, their issue on some sealing order.
- 8 MS. WIVELL: All right.
- 9 MR. McGAAN: So it didn't come up for the
- 10 first time yesterday and the record ought to be
- 11 clear.
- MS. WIVELL: Well, Mr. McGaan, just so the
- 13 record is clear, as you well know, because I told you
- 14 when we had our telephone conversation last week and
- 15 when I wrote to you requesting that deposition last
- 16 week, I was in Washington Thursday and Friday and
- 17 didn't even see your correspondence until I got back
- 18 to the office on Saturday, and I started this
- 19 deposition at 8:30 on Monday morning --
- 20 MR. McGAAN: Well you've -- you've reminded
- 21 me that we did talk last Tuesday, which is a week ago
- 22 today, and I on the phone laid out to you the
- 23 representation that had been made to me by Marilyn
- 24 Forbes, so you knew then. But there's nothing we can
- 25 do about it now, but it did not come up for the first

- 1 time yesterday. That's all I'm reacting to.
- 2 MS. WIVELL: I agree it did not come up for
- 3 the first time yesterday.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Okay.
- 5 MS. WIVELL: And as you know, I appreciated
- 6 your directing my attention to the deposition where
- 7 it -- the portion had been produced in the
- 8 depository.
- 9 I think that we've probably beaten this horse as
- 10 far as we can go unless Jack, who is raising his
- 11 hand, has something to say.
- MR. FRIBLEY: Just one more point for a
- 13 clear record. I -- My understanding, what I was
- 14 informed I thought, was that the entire deposition
- 15 was there, and I'll inquire at the break, make it
- 16 clear that you want volume one too, but I think we've
- 17 made the point that it's really an issue for
- 18 plaintiffs and Reynolds more than B&W.
- 19 MS. WIVELL: I have the sense that -- that
- 20 you thought the whole deposition was there, too.
- 21 MR. McGAAN: That's what I understood so --
- MS. WIVELL: All right.
- 23 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 24 Q. Sir, one of the documents which you rely on for
- 25 your expert opinions that you intend to give in this

- 1 case is the surgeon general's 1979 report; right?
- 2 A. I believe so.
- 3 Q. As a matter of fact, that is the second item
- 4 which is listed on your "Principal Treatises Relied
- 5 On" list which is part of Exhibit 4400; right?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Ms. Wivell, while you're
- 9 pulling out the next exhibit, you've marked the
- 10 expert report of Dr. Appleton as Plaintiffs' Exhibit
- 11 4400. That also includes a CV and some other
- 12 materials disclosed to the plaintiffs some time ago.
- 13 You should be aware, in case you're not, that last
- 14 week there was an updated version of the report sent
- 15 to you which changes one single word. Are you aware
- 16 of that and do you have it?
- 17 MS. WIVELL: I saw your correspondence --
- MR. McGAAN: Okay.
- 19 MS. WIVELL: -- changing I think
- 20 "mainstream" -- "sidestream" to --
- MR. McGAAN: Mainstream.
- MS. WIVELL: -- "mainstream."
- MR. McGAAN: There was a mistake in the
- 24 report you've marked and so "sidestream" on -- the
- 25 word "sidestream" on page 18 of Exhibit 4400 in the

- 1 expert report of Dr. Appleton, second line from the
- 2 top, again "sidestream" should read "mainstream."
- 3 I don't know if you want to -- it's your
- 4 deposition, you don't have to mark the current one,
- 5 but I didn't want that to go unnoticed.
- 6 Q. Sir, do you --
- 7 Mr. Appleton, do you adopt what your counsel
- 8 just said?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. All right. By the way, before we turn to the
- 11 surgeon general's report, you said yesterday that
- 12 your report was initially written by lawyers. Who
- 13 were the lawyers that did that work?
- 14 A. I don't know all the lawyers that did the work.
- 15 My main correspondence was with Mr. McGaan.
- 16 Q. All right. Was there anyone in-house at Brown &
- 17 Williamson?
- 18 A. Not to my knowledge, but I don't know who all
- 19 contributed to it.
- 20 Q. Mr. McGaan is the person representing you here
- 21 at this deposition; right?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Did you understand that he was the one who did
- 24 the initial work on it?
- 25 A. I don't know who did -- who contributed to it.

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- 1 He may have. He was the one that I corresponded with
- 2 on it.
- 3 Q. All right.
- 4 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4403 marked for
- 5 identification.)
- 6 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 7 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 8 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4403, this is a Xerox copy of the
- 9 document entitled "SMOKING and HEALTH, a report of
- 10 the Surgeon General, U.S. Department of Health,
- 11 Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1979";
- 12 right?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And this is the document that updated the -- was
- 15 a 15-year report updating the initial surgeon
- 16 general's report on smoking and health; right?
- 17 A. I believe so.
- 18 Q. Could you turn to the secretary's forward that
- 19 appears on the page that starts with a small "i"
- 20 toward the beginning.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Now this --
- You've read this document, haven't you, sir?
- 24 A. Parts of it.
- 25 Q. Well, have you read the secretary's forward?

- 1 A. I don't believe I have read the secretary's
- 2 forward.
- 3 Q. Just so we're clear here, the secretary that's
- 4 referred to is Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary,
- 5 Department of Health Education and Welfare; right?
- 6 A. Where does it say that? I mean, I don't know
- 7 that without looking through here and confirming it.
- 8 Q. It says that at the end of the secretary's
- 9 forward, doesn't it, sir?
- 10 A. Yes, that's whose name is at the bottom of the
- 11 forward.
- 12 Q. All right. Now why don't you take a minute and
- 13 read the forward.
- 14 A. Okay.
- 15 Q. All right, sir. You have now read the
- 16 secretary's forward by Joseph Califano, the secretary
- 17 of Health, Education and Welfare; right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. One of the things this forward does is it sets
- 20 forth the purpose the report was written; right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And one of the purposes was because scientists
- 23 wished to bring together new information on smoking
- 24 and health that had accumulated in the 15 years since
- 25 the first surgeon general's report was released in

- 1 1964; right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And in fact, according to Secretary Califano,
- 4 the new report; in other words, this report, was
- 5 based on scientific research; right?
- 6 A. That's what it says, yes.
- 7 Q. And its purpose was to provide facts; right?
- 8 A. Can you please direct me to where you're
- 9 reading?
- 10 Q. All right. I'm looking at the last two pages,
- 11 you see there's a paragraph that has a little bracket
- 12 next to it?
- 13 A. Umm-hmm.
- 14 Q. And then right under that it says, "This new
- 15 Report of the Surgeon General typifies the
- 16 Department's approach to the issue of smoking and
- 17 health. It is based on scientific research. Its
- 18 purpose is to provide facts. Its persuasive power is
- 19 in the weight of the scientific evidence"; right?
- 20 A. That's what it says, yes.
- 21 Q. Now sir, I'd like to turn your attention to your
- 22 opinions that you have set forth in Exhibit 440 --
- THE REPORTER: 4400.
- 24 Q. I'm sorry, 4400. I'm having that dyslexia
- 25 problem again.

- 1 You have listed on the second page of Exhibit
- 2 4400 your primary opinions; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Now the third of those I'd like to read into the
- 5 record and then I'm going to ask you some questions
- 6 about it. You say, "I fully acknowledge the
- 7 statistical association between tobacco smoking and
- 8 certain human diseases as identified by
- 9 epidemiological research."
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. "While this association suggests...cigarette
- 12 smoke may be a cause of disease, it is my opinion
- 13 that sufficient gaps exist in our current state of
- 14 understanding of the collective scientific literature
- 15 that precludes anyone from knowing with absolute
- 16 scientific certainty that smoking is a cause of
- 17 disease in any person. Such information gaps include
- 18 a lack of understanding of the factors responsible
- 19 for anomalies which exist in the current body of
- 20 epidemiological research concerning smoke and
- 21 disease, which substance(s) as present in tobacco
- 22 smoke, if any, are responsible for causing disease,
- 23 the inability to produce human-type disease in animal
- 24 inhalation toxicity bioassays of tobacco smoke, and
- 25 the knowledge about the mechanism of chronic diseases

- 1 in general and the mechanisms of how tobacco smoke
- 2 causes disease in particular."
- 3 Did I read that correctly?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Are those the opinions that you're going to give
- 6 on -- related to the issue of causation in this case?
- 7 A. Well those and a number of other opinions that I
- 8 spent all day yesterday giving.
- 9 Q. All right. So basically this subject or this
- 10 paragraph that I've just read plus our discussion
- 11 yesterday form the basis of what you're going to be
- 12 testifying about when you come to talk to the ladies
- 13 and gentlemen of the jury; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Objection, "basis" is
- 15 misleading.
- 16 You can answer.
- 17 A. Well not -- not entirely, but largely, yes. I
- 18 can't -- It depends upon what we talk about. I can't
- 19 say what exactly will form the basis of all opinions,
- 20 but in part, yes.
- 21 Q. All right. Well let me --
- 22 A. But there may be other things as well.
- 23 Q. Well let me phrase -- rephrase the question.
- 24 The things that we talked about yesterday and
- 25 this paragraph are the opinions you're going to be

- 1 talking about related to the issue of causation when
- 2 you come to testify to the ladies and gentlemen of
- 3 the jury.
- 4 A. I assume they are among the opinions. It
- 5 depends on what you ask me.
- 6 Q. Well sir, no, I -- the defendant in this case,
- 7 Brown & Williamson, has put you forward as an expert,
- 8 and one of the things that they must do, pursuant to
- 9 the Rules of Civil Procedure, is they must tell us
- 10 what your opinions are going to be and the basis for
- 11 those opinions, and I'm just trying to find out if,
- 12 in accord with that, you have any other opinions on
- 13 the causation issue that you are going to express
- 14 when you come to trial.
- 15 MR. McGAAN: Object to counsel's statement
- 16 before the words "you have any other opinions," which
- 17 is the beginning of an actual question.
- 18 A. Ma'am, it depends on what you ask me and how you
- 19 ask me. If I were locked into this statement then we
- 20 wouldn't have to be here for 12 hours and you
- 21 wouldn't have to ask me the same question repeatedly
- 22 over and over again if this was it. Obviously it's
- 23 not. You have other questions you want to ask me,
- 24 you want to ask me them in different ways
- 25 repeatedly. I don't know what my opinions are going

- 1 to be, it all depends on what -- you know, what the
- 2 circumstances are and what I'm asked and --
- 3 Q. Well you understand --
- 4 A. -- what happens.
- 5 Q. -- you're going to come and testify on behalf of
- 6 Brown & Williamson; right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. All right. And what I'm trying to find out is,
- 9 are the opinions that you have expressed in this
- 10 paragraph relating to the issue of causation of
- 11 cigarette smoking and disease, plus the things you've
- 12 talked about yesterday, the only opinions you're
- 13 going to express, or do you have others?
- 14 A. How can I possibly say if these are the only
- 15 opinions I'm going to express? I don't know what's
- 16 going to happen during the proceeding. I don't know
- 17 what questions I'll be asked and by whom. There's no
- 18 way I could possibly make an absolute statement these
- 19 are the only opinions I'm going to express.
- 20 Q. Well sir, are these the opinions you intend to
- 21 express during your direct examination by Brown &
- 22 Williamson's counsel? "These" meaning this
- 23 paragraph, the third paragraph under "Primary
- 24 Opinions."
- 25 A. I don't know. I don't know what questions my

- 1 counsel's going to ask me.
- 2 Q. Well what other opinions do you have relating to
- 3 the issue of causation that are not expressed here
- 4 and that we haven't already talked about? I'd like
- 5 you to list them for me so we can talk about them.
- 6 A. There's no way I can just sit here and list many
- 7 opinions. I'm not sure what you're even asking me.
- 8 There's all kinds of things I could talk about.
- 9 Q. Well what do you intend to talk about with Brown
- 10 & Williamson's counsel?
- 11 A. I intend --
- MR. McGAAN: Let me object to that
- 13 question. I don't think you meant it as phrased.
- 14 Q. During -- During your direct examination, what
- 15 do you intend to talk about with regard to the issue
- 16 of causation with Brown & Williamson's counsel?
- 17 A. During the issue of causation?
- 18 Q. On -- Talking about the issue of causation, yes,
- 19 sir.
- 20 A. It depends on what I'm asked.
- 21 Q. All right. Well sir, I just want the record --
- 22 A. If you ask me a question, I'll give you an
- 23 opinion.
- MS. WIVELL: I just want the record to
- 25 reflect that we will object to any opinion testimony

- 1 that is not listed in this witness disclosure since I
- 2 have tried to elicit what this witness' opinions are
- 3 on the issue of causation and he has been evasive.
- 4 So I clearly want the record to reflect that I have
- 5 tried to find out what additional opinions he may
- 6 express and he has been reluctant on eight or ten
- 7 occasions to answer that question or refused to
- 8 answer that question, so we will object to anything
- 9 beyond what's written here.
- 10 Q. Now sir, I'd like to talk about --
- MR. McGAAN: Wait, wait, wait. Hold on.
- 12 Hold on, counsel. You made a lot of statements there
- 13 about how clear this record is, and I don't know why
- 14 you needed ten lines to tell us all how clear it is
- 15 if in fact it weren't so clear.
- 16 The witness has not been evasive. The problem
- 17 you're having is you're asking this witness about
- 18 what's going to happen at a direct examination and he
- 19 doesn't know, nor do I, because I haven't seen your
- 20 client's case yet. If -- We all know the game that's
- 21 being played here. You have his primary opinions,
- 22 they're in a document that was given to you and the
- 23 words "Primary Opinions" appear there. You've got
- 24 hours to explore the nuance and the basis of these
- 25 opinions. So it's unfair to the witness, quite

- 1 frankly, to say to him are there words you're going
- 2 to use that are different than these?
- 3 If you want to explore what underlies these or
- 4 if there's an additional view about a specific
- 5 disease endpoint or anything else, you've got all the
- 6 time in the world to do it. So he's not being
- 7 evasive, he's trying the best. He's not testified at
- 8 a trial before, counsel, so he doesn't understand the
- 9 notion of a direct exam, in all possibility, and
- 10 you're not being fair with him so your comments are
- 11 unfair.
- MS. WIVELL: Well, counsel, I believe I'm
- 13 being very fair.
- MR. McGAAN: No, your comments are totally
- 15 unfair.
- 16 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 17 Q. Let me put it this way, sir. This is entitled
- 18 "Primary Opinions," and it gives three basic
- 19 subjects that you're going to be talking about;
- 20 right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Are there any other subjects that you believe
- 23 that you will be talking about other than the three
- 24 that are listed in the paragraphs under "Primary
- 25 Opinions"?

- 1 A. It depends upon what I'm asked. I've got no
- 2 basis to know what may come up. There are almost an
- 3 infinite number of issues surrounding this tobacco
- 4 litigation.
- 5 Q. I understand that there are an infinite number
- 6 of issues. I'm talking about general subjects. I
- 7 see a subject here about additives; right? You
- 8 intend to speak about additives.
- 9 A. If I'm asked about it, yes.
- 10 Q. Well, sir, do you intend to speak about
- 11 causation?
- 12 A. If I'm asked about it, yes.
- 13 Q. And you intend to speak about generally the
- 14 subject of a lower-biological-activity cigarette;
- 15 right?
- 16 A. If I'm asked about it, yes.
- 17 Q. All right. And what I have a right to know in
- 18 this deposition is if there are any other opinion
- 19 areas that you expect you will be testifying about,
- 20 because I will put the defendant on notice that I'm
- 21 not playing games, I'm trying to conduct a discovery
- 22 deposition here and if he's going to talk about
- 23 cigarette design or nicotine manipulation I want to
- 24 know about it now so that I can depose him on those
- 25 issues. If not, I will clearly bring -- make sure we

- 1 bring a motion in limine to exclude any evidence that
- 2 is not within these -- or any opinions which are not
- 3 within these three primary areas.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: The -- You've misrepresented
- 5 what is stated in the disclosure. Towards the back,
- 6 on page 20, it also indicates that the witness will,
- 7 or may, rather, offer testimony responsive to issues
- 8 raised by the plaintiffs that is related to subjects
- 9 in this report. So it's a -- it's an age-old
- 10 problem, counsel. When we see your case we may ask
- 11 this witness questions that rebut evidence that
- 12 you've offered, but beyond that I will agree with
- 13 you, you have in this designation the primary
- 14 opinions and subject matters this witness is expected
- 15 to address at trial.
- MS. WIVELL: All right. Well let's --
- 17 MR. McGAAN: Anything else about what the
- 18 court might do or motions you or I might file at this
- 19 point is entirely self-serving, and you and I both
- 20 know it. Why don't we -- You file something later,
- 21 we'll argue about it later. But let's use this time
- 22 to ask him questions.
- MS. WIVELL: Well that's what I'm trying to
- 24 do, Mr. McGaan, is find out exactly what we're going
- 25 to hear about at trial because, by George, if I take

- 1 a deposition and he doesn't tell me he's going to
- 2 talk about cigarette design, we are going to
- 3 absolutely use this record to show the court that we
- 4 attempted to try and inquire into those areas but he
- 5 was evasive.
- 6 MR. McGAAN: No, that's --
- 7 Q. Let me ask you this, sir.
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Hold on, counsel.
- 9 THE WITNESS: I'm not being evasive.
- MR. McGAAN: Hold on, hold on.
- 11 Look, if you want to ask him about cigarette
- 12 design, we'll sit here and do it. This disclosure
- 13 does not indicate that we're going to at this time
- 14 affirmatively offer him on, for example, cigarette
- 15 design issues. If, however, counsel, you put on
- 16 evidence that goes uniquely to something this witness
- 17 knows as a factual matter, for example, because he's
- 18 been employed at the company and in the industry for
- 19 a number of years, we've reserved our right, as have
- 20 your people, to rebut that if necessary, depending on
- 21 what we hear in your case.
- MS. WIVELL: All right.
- 23 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 24 Q. Well let me ask you this, sir, have you read the
- 25 testimony of Channing Robertson?

- 1 A. Of who?
- 2 Q. Channing Robertson.
- 3 A. No.
- 4 Q. All right. Do you expect to offer any opinions
- 5 related to the testimony of Channing Robertson?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: He doesn't know what it is.
- 7 A. I don't know who he is and I don't know what he
- 8 talked about. I don't know what his testimony is
- 9 about.
- 10 Q. All right. Sir, do you have any expertise in
- 11 the area of nicotine manipulation?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, the question's
- 13 argumentative.
- 14 A. I have not been directly involved in cigarette
- 15 design -- First of all, I don't know what you mean by
- 16 manip -- "nicotine manipulation." Could you please
- 17 define that for me?
- 18 Q. You don't know what that term is as used --
- 19 A. Well it could mean a lot of things to a lot of
- 20 people. I want to know what you mean when you say
- 21 it.
- 22 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this. Do you have any
- 23 expertise in the area of ammonia technology?
- 24 A. I have some knowledge about ammonia technology.
- 25 I am not directly involved in product development or

- 1 product design or sensory evaluation, but I have
- 2 knowledge in these areas because of the position that
- 3 I have within the company.
- 4 Q. Do you intend, as you sit here today, to offer
- 5 any testimony, expert testimony, about the area of
- 6 cigarette design?
- 7 A. I would not regard myself as an expert in
- 8 cigarette design. If you ask me a question, I will
- 9 to the best of my knowledge present how much I think
- 10 I know about it and give an opinion and qualify it
- 11 with how much confidence I have in my own opinion,
- 12 given that this isn't my direct area of expertise.
- 13 Q. Do you have any experience at all in the area of
- 14 cigarette design?
- 15 A. No direct experience. I have some knowledge
- 16 about cigarette design.
- 17 Q. What knowledge do you have about the area of
- 18 cigarette design?
- 19 A. Well it would be impossible for me to try to
- 20 recite all knowledge that I have about cigarette
- 21 design. I have been employed in the industry for
- 22 probably almost 10 years now. I, among other
- 23 positions, was a director of quality assurance, which
- 24 involved some cigarette design areas, and as part of
- 25 my responsibilities I, on occasion, coordinate

- 1 technical responses to various matters, including
- 2 things that are not necessarily directly in my area,
- 3 but I will coordinate the preparation of responses to
- 4 various regulatory matters, some of which include
- 5 cigarette design.
- 6 Q. Have you included any information about
- 7 cigarette design in your expert report, Exhibit 4400?
- 8 A. I believe -- Yeah, I think there might be some
- 9 areas in cigarette design when I talk about research
- 10 into products, modified products to respond to the
- 11 smoking-and-health issue, much of the strategies that
- 12 were employed by B.A.T. in attempting to modify their
- 13 cigarettes to hopefully develop a cigarette that
- 14 would be regarded as safer, did employ a number of
- 15 cigarette design aspects, it employed a number of
- 16 blend recipe aspects, so there is some
- 17 cigarette-design-related information in part of it.
- 18 Q. Sir, are you aware that Brown & Williamson
- 19 designs its product to control, for example, nicotine
- 20 delivery to the smoker?
- 21 A. I'm aware that once a cigarette design
- 22 specification is developed and a particular tar
- 23 delivery range is identified for a particular brand
- 24 we have quality control assurances to assure that the
- 25 product is constructed in a uniform way so that it

- 1 performs in a consistent manner.
- 2 Q. Well I'm not sure that that answers my question
- 3 because I didn't ask about tar, so let me re-ask the
- 4 question.
- 5 Are you aware that Brown & Williamson designs
- 6 its product to control the amount of nicotine that's
- 7 delivered to the smoker?
- 8 A. Brown & Williamson designs its cigarettes
- 9 primarily for -- for total TPM delivery or total
- 10 particulate matter delivery, which is -- includes all
- 11 the constituents within the smoke, including
- 12 nicotine, and hundreds, even thousands of other
- 13 constituents. In that respect, once a cigarette
- 14 design specification is finalized, the product
- 15 delivers in a particular tar range which we're
- 16 required to maintain if we advertise, according to
- 17 FTC machine-smoking conditions, and we do in fact use
- 18 quality control procedures to assure that the product
- 19 performs in a consistent and predictable manner as
- 20 represented in our advertising. And among the
- 21 constituents in smoke that are measured by the FTC
- 22 method is nicotine.
- 23 Q. By the way, sir, you would agree that the FTC
- 24 smoking machine does not measure the amount of
- 25 constituents that are actually delivered to the

- 1 smoker?
- 2 A. Well the FT -- the FTC smoking procedure is a
- 3 standardized procedure for identifying deliveries,
- 4 both tar and nicotine, and to provide rankings of
- 5 products for relative deliveries. My understanding
- 6 is it was never intended to represent what every
- 7 smoker may possibly get under any conditions, and I
- 8 believe the FTC themselves have -- have said that,
- 9 that it was never intended to be an exact
- 10 representation of what everybody may get from smoking
- 11 a cigarette.
- 12 Q. Well keeping in mind what you just said, you
- 13 would agree, though, that the average smoker will
- 14 probably be delivered a whole lot more of the
- 15 products of the cigarette smoke than are measured by
- 16 the FTC machine; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague and compound.
- 18 A. No, I wouldn't necessarily agree with that.
- 19 I've looked at some of this literature, and I think
- 20 the issue you may be referring to is compensation.
- 21 And when you review the literature, what you see is
- 22 there's a lot of variation in behaviors. In some
- 23 cases people seem to compensate, the extent to which
- 24 compensation occurs seems to depend very much on what
- 25 tar-delivery cigarette they're currently smoking,

- 1 what they're switching to. In some cases there are
- 2 studies that show no compensation or studies that
- 3 show only partial compensation. There are studies
- 4 that show that if compensation occurs, it may wane
- 5 over time. It's not clear at all exactly even if
- 6 they do compensate, to the extent they compensate
- 7 what it is in smoke that they're compensating for.
- 8 It may be nicotine, it may not, it may be other
- 9 aspects of smoking. It's a very variable thing and I
- 10 don't think -- it would be difficult for me to make a
- 11 general statement that, yeah, people get much more
- 12 than what the FTC machine-delivery specification
- 13 says. I'd just say it depends on what product they
- 14 were smoking, what product they have switched to and
- 15 a lot of other variables. The research is really
- 16 sort of all over the place on this.
- 17 Q. But you would agree that it's been known within
- 18 Brown & Williamson for years that what the -- the
- 19 average smoker gets from a cigarette in terms of
- 20 delivery of tar and nicotine is much more than what
- 21 the FTC smoking machine gets.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, compound.
- 23 A. I don't believe that's a general understanding.
- 24 Our understanding is that compensation is a
- 25 phenomenon that may occur. The understanding, to my

- 1 knowledge from what I've reviewed in the literature
- 2 is that compensation can occur upward, it can also
- 3 occur downward, it could possibly occur or it may not
- 4 occur at all. So I don't think that there's a
- 5 general belief or understanding that, at least to my
- 6 knowledge in my review of the literature, that, you
- 7 know, the average smoker, and I'm not even sure what
- 8 the average smoker is because I think the way people
- 9 smoke cigarettes is as individual as our individual
- 10 personalities. I don't believe there's a general
- 11 sense that the average smoker gets way more than what
- 12 the FTC machine delivery predicts, but certainly I
- 13 think the phenomenon of compensation is recognized,
- 14 it's a phenomenon that may occur to certain degrees
- 15 in various people depending upon the circumstances of
- 16 -- of their own smoking behavior.
- 17 Q. Now sir, you haven't seen any documents from
- 18 Brown & Williamson or B.A.T. that address the issue
- 19 of the comparison of the FTC smoking machine versus
- 20 human smoking?
- 21 A. Yes, I have.
- 22 Q. Oh, you have.
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And those documents show an awareness that there
- 25 is a difference between what human smokers take in

- 1 when they inhale and what the FTC smoking machine
- 2 reveals about inhalation of the same cigarette;
- 3 right?
- 4 A. Yes, some of them definitely acknowledge and
- 5 recognize that there may be a difference between the
- 6 two.
- 7 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4404 marked for
- 8 identification.)
- 9 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 10 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 11 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4404, this is a document entitled
- 12 "CONTROL OF GROSS SMOKE DELIVERIES: B&W
- 13 PERSPECTIVE, " by W. H. Deines [dines] --
- 14 A. Deines [dynus].
- 15 Q. -- Deines [dynus] from Louisville; right?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. The document begins with the Bates number
- 18 402357523; right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. You've seen this document before, haven't you,
- 21 sir?
- 22 A. Actually I don't think I have seen this
- 23 particular document.
- 24 Q. All right. Why don't you take a moment.
- 25 A. Do you know if there's a date on this?

- 1 MR. McGAAN: I don't see a date on it.
- 2 Do you have a date on it, by chance?
- 3 MS. WIVELL: No, I don't.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Okay.
- 5 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
- 7 (Recess taken from 9:23 to 9:37 a.m.)
- 8 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 9 Q. Sir, directing your attention to Exhibit 4404,
- 10 you've now had the opportunity to read it; right?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And this paper gives an overview about how B&W
- 13 designs cigarettes to control the deliveries of tar,
- 14 nicotine, tar/nicotine -- Strike that.
- You would agree, sir, that this exhibit gives an
- 16 overview of how B&W designs cigarettes to control for
- 17 certain deliveries in a puff of cigarette smoke.
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 19 document.
- 20 A. I wouldn't characterize it that way. I would
- 21 say that it describes a computer-assisted cigarette
- 22 design program which appears to be designed to aid
- 23 cigarette designers to predict what deliveries may
- 24 be, given certain cigarette design changes or blend
- 25 recipe changes that they may make, and compare that

- 1 to a reference, a standard reference cigarette. It
- 2 also talks about possible ways that different
- 3 delivery changes could be effectuated, given the
- 4 nature of different blend components and cigarette
- 5 design parameters that may be employed. I don't
- 6 think it gives a strategy or gives a directive of
- 7 what to do or how to do it. It sort of just
- 8 discusses the computer system and ways to achieve
- 9 different deliveries employing different cigarette
- 10 design and blend-component characteristics.
- 11 Q. Well sir, how do you square your answer with
- 12 what the author of this paper writes right under the
- 13 word "Introduction" when it says, quote, "This paper
- 14 gives an overview on how  ${\tt B\&W}$  designs cigarettes to
- 15 control the deliveries of tar, nicotine,"
- 16 tar/nicotine "and carbon monoxide, as well as puff
- 17 number"?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to "square."
- 19 A. Maybe what I said really isn't different than
- 20 what that says. I don't see it as a -- as a
- 21 directive. It gives an overview of ways that it can
- 22 be done.
- 23 Q. All right. And one of the ways that it's done
- 24 at B&W is through this computer-assisted design
- 25 program for cigarettes; right?

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Objection, mischaracterizes.
- 2 A. It appears from the document that that -- that
- 3 that is a way to assist product developers in
- 4 predicting what the effect may be on deliveries of a
- 5 given change.
- 6 Q. This computer system that's described here is in
- 7 use at Brown & Williamson, isn't it?
- 8 A. I don't know if it is or not.
- 9 Q. You just don't have the expertise in order to
- 10 answer that question.
- 11 A. That's right. As I indicated, I'm not directly
- 12 involved with cigarette design, so whether it is in
- 13 current use or not, I have no idea.
- 14 Q. All right. Now one of the things that's
- 15 discussed here is the control of tar/nicotine ratios,
- 16 isn't it, sir?
- 17 A. That is mentioned, yes.
- 18 Q. And if we turn to the page that ends with Bates
- 19 number 529 we see that there is a slide, actually,
- 20 entitled "CONTROLLING TAR/NICOTINE RATIOS"; right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And one of the things that is talked about is
- 23 the use of EBR and other ammonia treatments to
- 24 increase nicotine transfer; right?
- 25 A. Okay. And you're looking at what, point number

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- 1 -- the third point on the page here?
- 2 Q. Yes, under "RECONSTITUTED TOBACCOS." Do you see
- 3 that, sir?
- 4 A. Yes, I see that.
- 5 Q. All right. Do you have any expertise in the use
- 6 of EBR to increase nicotine transfer?
- 7 A. I don't -- I haven't been involved with use of
- 8 EBR or I haven't set out to design blends or design
- 9 cigarettes using EBR.
- 10 Q. What is "EBR," sir?
- 11 A. EBR is an acronym, and I don't know what it
- 12 stands for but it's a type of reconstituted tobacco.
- 13 Q. All right. Now sir, have you had any
- 14 involvement with the use of ammonia treatments to
- 15 increase nicotine transfer?
- 16 A. Well what -- Yes. What I've done is I haven't
- 17 had direct involvement in that, I'm not responsible
- 18 for cigarette design and blend determinations, but
- 19 what I have done is gone back and researched data and
- 20 research reports within B.A.T. and Brown & Williamson
- 21 that pertain to use of ammonia-related treatments in
- 22 an effort to ascertain whether or not ammonia in fact
- 23 does many of the things that had been -- that it has
- 24 been alleged to do in the press. And there have been
- 25 a number of press articles that talk about different

- 1 allegations about ammonia and what effects it has on
- 2 nicotine and other things, and so I have made an
- 3 effort to go back into the historical research
- 4 reports and review what was there and make a
- 5 determination for myself and make my own assessment
- 6 of what I thought was going on.
- 7 Q. Well do you intend to talk about this as part of
- 8 your expert testimony for Brown & Williamson?
- 9 A. It depends upon if somebody asks me about it.
- 10 Q. Well sir, can you point me to the part of your
- 11 expert report where you talk about this assessment?
- 12 A. I don't believe I mention that in here.
- 13 Q. All right.
- MS. WIVELL: And for the record, if the
- 15 defendant intends to tender this witness on that
- 16 subject, the research that he has done relating to
- 17 ammonia, we would request the right to depose him
- 18 again on that subject, because since it wasn't
- 19 disclosed in his expert disclosure, this comes as a
- 20 surprise to us and I'm not fully prepared here today
- 21 to talk about that particular subject with this
- 22 witness much beyond what we've talked about now.
- MR. McGAAN: Are you done --
- MS. WIVELL: Yeah.
- MR. McGAAN: -- with your statement?

- 1 This witness on this record now, as you're
- 2 aware, has factual knowledge about ammonia in Brown &
- 3 Williamson's cigarettes. I don't intend to offer him
- 4 at this time at trial as an expert in ammonia
- 5 technology, but we certainly do have the right to ask
- 6 him questions about the issue of what he knows
- 7 factually as a result of having spent time at the
- 8 company and learned information like this as part of
- 9 his job, quite apart from the role he might play as
- 10 an expert at the trial.
- MS. WIVELL: Well I think that that -- that
- 12 particular issue surprises me, your statement about
- 13 that, because we had no knowledge that you intended
- 14 to call him in that regard.
- MR. McGAAN: In what regard?
- MS. WIVELL: With regard to his knowledge
- 17 concerning ammonia.
- 18 THE WITNESS: May I just make a -- complete
- 19 a statement?
- MR. McGAAN: No, no.
- THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 22 MR. McGAAN: You have to wait 'til there's
- 23 a question. We can talk about --
- 24 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this, what capacity did
- 25 you research the reports pertaining to ammonia?

- 1 A. Well, I guess in several capacities. As
- 2 indicated in my expert report, I'm responsible for
- 3 assessment of materials used in cigarette products,
- 4 which include additives, and ammonia is an additive.
- 5 So in that respect there is allusion at least to the
- 6 possibility that I could talk about it in that we
- 7 talk about additives, and there are many additives,
- 8 so I don't know what additive may come up. And you
- 9 may raise some specific ingredients, or you may not,
- 10 I don't know, that -- some have been raised
- 11 surrounding this -- these issues.
- 12 Also, as I indicated, that on occasion I'm asked
- 13 to coordinate responses to various regulatory
- 14 matters, and among the -- or other matters that come
- 15 up, and in the press and in FDA's proceedings there
- 16 have been allegations made about the role of
- 17 ammonia. So in that respect I assisted in
- 18 coordinating development of what we knew about that
- 19 issue and responding to that issue.
- 20 Q. Assisted in coordinating whom, sir?
- 21 A. "Coordinating whom"?
- 22 Q. Yes.
- 23 A. I don't know what you mean by that.
- 24 Q. Well you said "I assisted in coordinating."
- 25 A. What I meant is coordinating a response to the

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- 1 regulatory issues that were raised by the FDA and in
- 2 various press releases. I set out to do an
- 3 investigation internally of what we knew about the
- 4 issue and what was known, and that included talking
- 5 to various people who had more direct knowledge than
- 6 I did and learning what they knew, learning what --
- 7 what -- what the various issues were and what was
- 8 being discussed.
- 9 Q. Well have you included any of the documents that
- 10 you reviewed in your expert report in your list of
- 11 reliance materials?
- 12 A. I'd have to go over the list to see. There may
- 13 be some.
- 14 Q. Do you recognize them by Bates number, sir?
- 15 A. I'm afraid not.
- 16 Q. All right. Well let's talk about the opinions
- 17 that you apparently have developed as a result of
- 18 this research on ammonia that you've been referring
- 19 to.
- 20 MR. McGAAN: Before you -- Before you go
- 21 into a question, I need to clarify our position in
- 22 this regard. It's not going to end the confusion, I
- 23 predict, but -- on your behalf. But his CV
- 24 discloses, Ms. Wivell, his job at the company, which
- 25 includes just what he described, and this witness has

- 1 factual knowledge about many, many issues that we
- 2 have not tendered him as an expert to offer opinions
- 3 as that -- as those terms are used in a court of
- 4 law.
- 5 You can ask him if he has opinions on other
- 6 issues, this time is yours, but you're hopelessly
- 7 confusing factual knowledge he has about the company
- 8 and its activities with his role as he's being
- 9 proffered as an expert in this particular trial.
- 10 MS. WIVELL: Well what I am trying to avoid
- 11 here is the surprise of having a witness come in -- I
- 12 have asked him specifically if he's going to testify
- 13 in areas beyond the three primary opinions that are
- 14 listed on the second page of Exhibit 4400. I
- 15 received responses "I don't know," "I can't tell you"
- 16 in the realm of, "well we'll see what comes up." So
- 17 I'm trying to see whether this company is intending
- 18 to bring this man in here -- into this trial to talk
- 19 about whether ammonia increases nicotine-transfer
- 20 efficiency or whether Brown & Williamson used
- 21 ammonia, as it says here, to increase nicotine
- 22 transfer, as it says in Exhibit 4404.
- 23 If he's got opinions, I have a right to them. I
- 24 have tried every which way to try and get those
- 25 opinions on the record, and I don't want to be

- 1 sideswiped at trial by having someone come in and
- 2 say, oh, no, these aren't opinions, these are really
- 3 -- this is factual information. So I'm trying to
- 4 get these opinions that are really factual
- 5 information on the record right now, and that's what
- 6 I'm asking him about.
- 7 MR. McGAAN: No, and that's -- that's
- 8 fair. The point of my comment is only to highlight
- 9 the fact that we're here to have this witness answer
- 10 all your questions.
- MS. WIVELL: Well --
- MR. McGAAN: Let me finish. The problem
- 13 is, if you put a witness on or offer evidence at
- 14 trial that suggests that ammonia is used in Brown &
- 15 Williamson's commercial cigarettes for any number of
- 16 the reasons that have been stated, say, for example,
- 17 in the press or by the FDA, and this witness or any
- 18 other witness at Brown & Williamson has factual
- 19 information that that is in fact false, we'll offer
- 20 that factual information that it's false.
- 21 You have a disclosure of what this man will be
- 22 offered to testify about as an expert at trial and
- 23 offer opinions. He may have other expertises; we're
- 24 not proffering him in those areas. But he's been at
- 25 the company since 1991, his responsibilities are

- 1 disclosed in the CV, he knows about a lot of things
- 2 that this company does and does not do and he is not
- 3 going to be muzzled at trial in rebutting inaccurate
- 4 factual information if, in our perception, that's
- 5 what the plaintiff puts on.
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Well clearly you have the
- 7 testimony of Channing Robertson, you know what our
- 8 position is, and I think it would be much more
- 9 appropriate for you to fess up and be honest and say,
- 10 yes, this man is going to testify about this subject
- 11 so that I could depose him and that we would have the
- 12 right to an expert report, which we don't have. This
- 13 came as a shock out of the blue to me that this man
- 14 may have these opinions and that he may render them
- 15 at trial, because certainly I shouldn't have to
- 16 divine from an expert report that he may give these
- 17 opinions. I'm here to depose him, I'm going to try
- 18 and find out what his opinions are.
- 19 MR. McGAAN: We're not -- We're trains in
- 20 the night here. It's not -- We're not going to offer
- 21 an expert opinion on ammonia chemistry through this
- 22 witness. That's why there's no surprise here. He's
- 23 at the company, the CV discloses, and -- and I'm not
- 24 going to have to quote it into the record, what his
- 25 job is. Currently at Brown & Williamson this man's

- 1 title is director of scientific and regulatory
- 2 affairs. You've had this CV for months, counsel.
- 3 And it says, and part of his responsibilities is to
- 4 maintain -- or is to be, quote, "Responsible for
- 5 safety and regulatory assessment of product
- 6 ingredients, packaging components, and factory
- 7 materials. Maintain technical expertise and develop
- 8 technical positions related to major smoking and
- 9 health related issues. Respond to proposed
- 10 regulatory initiatives, assure compliance with the
- 11 existing regulations world wide. Provide technical
- 12 support to the Law Department in litigation related
- 13 activities." That's his job, and he does that every
- 14 day and he gathers factual information.
- 15 There is a distinction between fact information
- 16 in opinion witness of experts at trial, as you're
- 17 well aware. There's no surprise at all. You have
- 18 one of the most detailed expert reports I've seen in
- 19 any of these cases about what this man will offer on
- 20 behalf of my client at trial as an expert witness in
- 21 a courtroom. If you want to know what he does at his
- 22 job, we spent six hours on the record -- we spent
- 23 more time than that here yesterday, but six hours of
- 24 time asking him questions without getting into what
- 25 he does for a living at Brown & Williamson, but we've

- 1 got more time today. Let's go into it, ask him about
- 2 that.
- 3 MS. WIVELL: Well sir, the very fact that
- 4 you would suggest I should divine from his curriculum
- 5 vitae that he may testify about nicotine transfer or
- 6 the purpose of nicotine I think is disingenuous at
- 7 best and downright misleading as false -- and false.
- 8 This man's expert opinion, as best I've been able to
- 9 -- to read it after several readings through his
- 10 report, doesn't even mention nicotine manipulation or
- 11 nicotine transfer or any of the things you think I'm
- 12 supposed to figure out that he's going to testify
- 13 about based on my reading of his curriculum vitae.
- 14 That's the purpose of an expert report, Mr. McGaan,
- 15 you know it and I know it and I think --
- MR. McGAAN: I don't know it. That's -- I
- 17 don't know that whatsoever. The purpose of the
- 18 expert --
- 19 MS. WIVELL: Well then I think you should
- 20 -- Excuse me.
- MR. McGAAN: No, no.
- MS. WIVELL: I wasn't finished, sir.
- 23 I think you should read the Rules of Civil
- 24 Procedure. Now I'd like to proceed.
- MR. McGAAN: No, no. I -- We're not --

- 1 MS. WIVELL: And we're going to continue
- 2 with my time. We have taken up a lot of it, and I
- 3 would like to go forward with questioning.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: That's -- but we're not going
- 5 to go forward until I respond. You just suggested I
- 6 was being, in some way, dishonest. There is a
- 7 distinction between fact testimony and expert opinion
- 8 in every trial I've ever participated in, and that's
- 9 in your Civil Rules here in Minnesota also. This
- 10 disclosure is not everything this man knows about
- 11 cigarettes, it's what we're offering him as an expert
- 12 on. He has expertise in areas that we're not
- 13 offering him in this trial on. That's the purpose of
- 14 the report, counsel.
- 15 If you want to know what he does for a living
- 16 and what he learned when he went to work every day,
- 17 you can ask him that. If you're not going to offer
- 18 any evidence on the role of ammonia in my company's
- 19 cigarettes, we may not ask him a single question
- 20 about it.
- 21 MS. WIVELL: Well Mr. McGaan, you know we
- 22 are going to.
- 23 MR. McGAAN: If you offer inaccurate
- 24 factual information, in our view, about what this
- 25 company does and he has contrary factual information,

- 1 we're entitled to rebut it by asking him about it.
- 2 It has nothing to do with his expert opinions. Look,
- 3 we've beat it to death. Why don't we just go on with
- 4 the questioning.
- 5 MS. WIVELL: Sir, there's a question
- 6 pending.
- 7 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 8 Q. I would like to talk about the facts as you see
- 9 them or the opinions that you have gleaned as a
- 10 result of your research. All right?
- 11 First of all, what opinions do you have
- 12 concerning nicotine -- the addition of nicotine to
- 13 Brown & Williamson's cigarettes?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 15 A. To the best of my knowledge, B&W does not add
- 16 nicotine to its cigarettes.
- 17 Q. I'm sorry. Strike that.
- 18 What opinions do you have concerning the
- 19 addition of ammonia to Brown & Williamson's
- 20 cigarettes?
- 21 A. Did you say "addition" or "addiction"?
- 22 Q. Addition of ammonia, sir.
- 23 A. Well I'm aware that various ammonia-related
- 24 ingredients are employed as cigarette blend
- 25 components.

- 1 Q. And what are those?
- 2 THE WITNESS: Would this be an area where
- 3 we're getting into trade secret? She's asking me for
- 4 specific ingredients.
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Yeah, if you have a concern
- 6 about proprietary information we ought to talk about
- 7 it before you testify.
- 8 A. Well let me just mention I'm -- You have asked
- 9 me what ingredients we use and I think we would
- 10 consider that proprietary, trade-secret information
- 11 and I don't know what the status of this transcript
- 12 is and who's going to have availabil -- access to
- 13 it. I mean, I can talk about it but I just wanted to
- 14 raise the issue that this could be trade-secret
- 15 information if I start mentioning what ingredients we
- 16 use, at what levels, in what blends, and so forth.
- MR. McGAAN: One second.
- 18 (Counsel confer off the record.)
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Yeah, if you want to get into
- 20 questions about the actual ingredients the company's
- 21 using in its commercial products, we should treat
- 22 this portion as Category 2 and just proceed.
- MS. WIVELL: All right. Let's go off the
- 24 record.
- THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.

- 1 (Record closed at 9:57 a.m. and reopened
- 2 at 10:16 a.m.)
- 3 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 4 Q. Sir, I think that you said, or maybe it was your
- 5 counsel said earlier that you had reviewed some of
- 6 the claims made by the FDA concerning the use of
- 7 ammonia in Brown & Williamson's cigarettes; is that
- 8 right?
- 9 A. Well the FDA, as well as claims that were being
- 10 made in the popular press.
- 11 Q. All right. What claims were those that were
- 12 made by the FDA?
- 13 A. I think they may have included that Brown &
- 14 Williamson spikes its cigarettes with nicotine, that
- 15 Brown & Williamson intentionally alters the tar and
- 16 nicotine ratio to addict smokers, that ammonia is
- 17 added to enhance the levels of nicotine in cigarette
- 18 smoke with the intent of addicting smokers, that
- 19 ammonia is added to increase the biological
- 20 availability of nicotine with the intent of addicting
- 21 smokers -- those are the major ones. I mean, FDA
- 22 made a lot of allegations and a lot of allegations
- 23 have been made in the popular press, and I'm sure I
- 24 could think of more, but as I sit here now those are
- 25 the major ones.

- 1 Q. All right. Let's take them one at a time.
- 2 Have you formed an opinion, based on your review
- 3 of the documents of Brown & Williamson, whether Brown
- 4 & Williamson spikes its cigarettes with nicotine?
- 5 A. Well if "spiking" means intentionally added an
- 6 external source to achieve a significant increase in
- 7 nicotine, no. But there are two ingredients that --
- 8 that can contain trace amounts of nicotine in
- 9 cigarettes, so I don't want to be misleading and I do
- 10 want to mention that -- what those ingredients are.
- 11 Q. They are?
- 12 A. One is specifically denatured alcohol number 4.
- 13 That is an alcohol which has been designated by BATF
- 14 as the denatured alcohol which is appropriate to use
- 15 by tobacco companies as a solvent to dissolve flavors
- 16 for the purpose of applying it to tobacco, and it
- 17 contains, among -- it contains nicotine as a
- 18 denaturant to render it nonpotable or nondrinkable,
- 19 which is part of what BATF does. They have many
- 20 denatured alcohols. That's the one that's been
- 21 specified as being the appropriate one for tobacco
- 22 companies. And the other one is an ingredient that
- 23 we do not use any more but have used in the past,
- 24 which is tobacco extracts, and that contains -- both
- 25 of those contain very, very low levels of nicotine,

- 1 but their contribution to the total blend nicotine
- 2 level, the amount of nicotine that occurs naturally
- 3 in tobacco is minuscule.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Before you put your next
- 5 question, let me make a brief statement. You're free
- 6 to inquire about his opinions on ammonia or any other
- 7 issue in connection with this litigation, but you do
- 8 run the risk that we would then have the right to
- 9 seek to qualify him at trial as an expert on issues
- 10 you've examined him with regard to opinions today.
- 11 We haven't put him up as an expert for trial purposes
- 12 in this area.
- 13 If you want to inquire about the facts that he
- 14 may know, that's a different thing, but that -- we
- 15 may or may not take that position later if you want
- 16 to conduct this examination seeking opinions of this
- 17 witness on areas that we didn't disclose him as an
- 18 expert in, but it's your call.
- MS. WIVELL: Well counsel, again we have
- 20 this little problem, because I was told earlier in
- 21 this deposition this morning that he had facts and he
- 22 had come to some conclusions or opinions based on his
- 23 review, and that's what he did as part of his living,
- 24 so I just want the record to be clear that I don't
- 25 think that my asking these things in order to try and

- 1 divine what he's going to tell us at trial as facts
- 2 is in any way suggesting it's appropriate for him to
- 3 testify on these issues, and if you decide to put him
- 4 up as an expert in this area that we would want the
- 5 right to take his deposition again, because I am not
- 6 prepared and was not because his expert opinion gave
- 7 me no clue that he was going to talk about this
- 8 area. So I'm doing the best I can to try and figure
- 9 out what these facts are that he has derived as a
- 10 result of this investigation he did, and that's what
- 11 I'm doing, is trying to get those out. But I don't
- 12 in any way suggest that we have waived our right to
- 13 object to his either use as an expert in this area
- 14 since he wasn't previously disclosed, or our right to
- 15 take his deposition again if you decide to proffer
- 16 him as an expert in the area of whatever conclusions
- 17 he came to as a result of this investigation. I just
- 18 think that since it wasn't addressed and it's kind of
- 19 been back-doored in here, that I want the record to
- 20 be clear about what's happening.
- MR. McGAAN: Nothing's been back-doored.
- 22 You can frame the questions any way you want. He has
- 23 factual information about ammonia chemistry and many
- 24 other issues as a consequence of his job experience.
- 25 I'm simply stating if you care to frame your

- 1 questions as opinions, he'll answer them, he's not an
- 2 expert in how we lawyers or the court distinguishes
- 3 between fact and opinion for trial purposes. It's
- 4 completely up to you. But we're not proffering him,
- 5 as our disclosure with regard to this witness
- 6 reflects, as an expert for trial purposes in ammonia
- 7 chemistry. You can ask him about his opinions in
- 8 this area all you want, but there's been no
- 9 back-dooring. If you want to know about facts, you
- 10 can ask the questions differently. It's up to you.
- 11 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 12 Q. Now sir, you in your last answer referred to
- 13 BATF, that's the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
- 14 Firearms?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. All right. Just so there's no question that
- 17 we're talking about B-A-T here.
- 18 A. Correct.
- 19 Q. Now sir, you would agree that one thing that
- 20 Brown & Williamson does with its tobacco in its
- 21 cigarettes by the use of ammonia chemistry is to
- 22 alter the form of the nicotine as its -- appears in
- 23 the cigarette smoke.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 25 A. What do you mean by "alter the form," in what

- 1 way?
- 2 Q. Well sir, you would agree that the nicotine that
- 3 is subject to ammonia treatment in a Brown &
- 4 Williamson cigarette changes its form from bound to
- 5 unbound nicotine, at least some of it does; right?
- 6 A. That -- That's not my -- my belief based on data
- 7 that I have reviewed.
- 8 Q. And what data have you reviewed that is contrary
- 9 to that?
- 10 A. Data that pertains to the re -- the effect of
- 11 addition of ammonia to smoke pH.
- 12 Q. Which data is that, sir?
- 13 A. Data indicated in historical reports of research
- 14 that's been conducted in this area, and another
- 15 source of data is analysis, tests that we've
- 16 conducted on our brands as manufactured and sold in
- 17 the marketplace, and the pH of the smoke on our
- 18 brands as present sold in the marketplace, thereby
- 19 reflecting the -- whatever contributions ammonia may
- 20 or may not have to smoke pH.
- 21 Q. Which historical reports are you referring to,
- 22 sir?
- 23 A. I don't know if I can name them all. Various
- 24 reports that -- that deal with the issue of -- I mean
- 25 what do you want, titles or authors?

- 1 Q. Well, can you -- Yeah, please.
- 2 A. Well one report that I can remember the name of
- 3 is Root Technology Decomposition Products.
- 4 Q. All right. What other reports are you relying
- 5 on?
- 6 A. A series of three reports. I don't know the
- 7 titles, but they're reports from Brown & Williamson
- 8 research that -- that look at the effect of addition
- 9 of various levels of different types of reconstituted
- 10 tobaccos on a variety of parameters, including
- 11 tobacco chemistry, smoke chemistry and sensory
- 12 effects.
- 13 Q. What other reports are you relying on?
- 14 A. I have two reports that I remember that deal
- 15 with again the effect of addition of different types
- 16 of reconstituted tobaccos that contain
- 17 ammonia-related ingredients -- I forgot the names --
- 18 and what the effects are of addition of these
- 19 reconstituted tobaccos to a variety of parameters,
- 20 including smoke pH.
- 21 Q. Anything else?
- 22 A. Well the smoke pH data that I mentioned, we
- 23 looked -- we measured the pH of all of our brands,
- 24 and that was written up in reports as well.
- 25 Q. Who did that?

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- 1 A. We did it in the R&D labs in Macon.
- 2 Q. When was that done?
- 3 A. Probably about six months ago. I don't know
- 4 exactly, but somewhere in that time frame. Somewhat
- 5 recently but not immediate time frame.
- 6 Q. Are any of these reports that you have just
- 7 referred to, are they on your reliance list, sir?
- 8 A. I don't believe so.
- 9 Q. Who was the scientist who measured the smoke pH?
- 10 A. Let me think. Joe Dong is one of the authors of
- 11 the report and I think he probably did the actual
- 12 analyses. I mean, several people were involved.
- 13 Another name is Bruce Thompson. I think he may have
- 14 authored at least two of the reports.
- MR. McGAAN: Can you spell Joe's last
- 16 name?
- 17 THE WITNESS: I think it's D-O-N-G.
- 18 Q. All right. Have we now talked about all of the
- 19 historical reports that you have referred to that
- 20 you're relying on?
- 21 A. All the ones that I can recall at this time.
- 22 Q. Now you also mentioned that you were -- you
- 23 believed that a basis for your opinion here was tests
- 24 conducted on brands.
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Are we talking about marketed cigarettes?
- 2 A. Well they were pulled off the manufacturing
- 3 line. They were destined for market, they weren't
- 4 actually in the market. We pulled samples, you know,
- 5 off our production line which would have been
- 6 otherwise packed and shipped out to wholesale
- 7 distribution centers, or to distribution centers,
- 8 sorry. I didn't mean "wholesale."
- 9 Q. Are there any other things that you have
- 10 referred to to come to the conclusions that you've
- 11 drawn?
- 12 A. I've had discuss -- We have --
- I mean, there's a lot of things -- I can't think
- 14 of all of them -- but I have looked at the levels of
- 15 ammonia in cigarette tobacco and cigarette smoke in
- 16 general, what the levels are, and then looking at
- 17 what effect, if any, addition of ammonia has, and the
- 18 effect is quite small, you hardly notice.
- 19 First of all, the amount of ammonia in cigarette
- 20 tobacco smoke is quite low, and the impact of adding
- 21 ammonia-related ingredients is very small. You
- 22 hardly notice a -- any kind of significant increase
- 23 in smoke ammonia levels. And also just general
- 24 considerations of -- of the chemistry that goes on
- 25 when ammonia is added to tobacco, the types of things

- 1 it might react with, the general chemical
- 2 considerations such as the amount of nicotine in
- 3 smoke compared to the amount of ammonia in smoke.
- 4 The amount of ammonia is quite small compared to the
- 5 amount of nicotine, so just from a chemistry point of
- 6 view considerations of how such a small amount of
- 7 ammonia might effectuate a change in such a large
- 8 amount of nicotine. A number of considerations. I
- 9 don't think I can mention all of them or remember all
- 10 of them at this time.
- 11 Q. Well sir, going back to the last exhibit we just
- 12 had out here, Exhibit 4404.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Was this a document that you considered in
- 15 coming to the conclusions that you've been talking
- 16 about with regard to ammonia?
- 17 A. No, I hadn't seen this document before.
- 18 Q. Now it says here on the page that ends with
- 19 Bates number 529 that one of the ways that Brown &
- 20 Williamson controls tar and nicotine ratio is through
- 21 the use of reconstituted tobaccos with EBR and other
- 22 ammonia treatments which increase the nicotine
- 23 transfer.
- 24 A. Right.
- 25 Q. Right?

- 1 So you did not consider this document in coming
- 2 to the conclusions that you've been talking about
- 3 with regard to ammonia chemistry; right?
- 4 A. Not this specific document, but I did review
- 5 other documents that -- that discuss the issue of
- 6 nicotine-transfer efficiency, as well as some data
- 7 related to nicotine-transfer efficiency.
- 8 Q. Sir, did you review the minutes of the 1989
- 9 Ammonia Technology Conference?
- 10 A. I think I've seen some of them or portions of
- 11 them. If you show me them, I can refresh my memory.
- 12 Q. Well, unfortunately I can't because I wasn't
- 13 prepared to discuss this subject with you.
- Now let me ask you this. This document, Exhibit
- 15 4404, goes on to say -- there's another slide
- 16 entitled "NEEDED TECHNOLOGY/UNDERSTANDING"; right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And it says at the bottom, "How can nicotine
- 19 transfer efficiencies be increased"; right?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And then it says, example PM; right?
- 22 A. Looks like it says "EG" and I don't know what
- 23 that -- I guess that might mean "example."
- 24 Q. All right. And then it says --
- Do you understand, based on your review, that

- 1 Brown & Williamson reverse engineered Marlboro in
- 2 order to determine what made Marlboro so attractive
- 3 to smokers?
- 4 A. My understanding is that Brown & Williamson did
- 5 do a considerable amount of analyses, both sensory
- 6 and chemical-wise, trying to determine what -- what
- 7 they're doing technology-wise, blend-wise, cigarette
- 8 design-wise to achieve the smoke quality that they
- 9 achieve in their cigarettes.
- 10 Q. By "they" in your last answer, you're referring
- 11 to Philip Morris; right?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And have you seen the documents concerning the
- 14 reverse engineering of Philip Morris?
- 15 A. Some of them.
- 16 Q. Now sir, the next sentence of this chart on
- 17 Exhibit -- or this slide in Exhibit 4404 says "What
- 18 process...exists (other than ammonia treatments) that
- 19 will liberate more nicotine"; right?
- 20 A. I'm sorry, I don't know where you are now.
- 21 Q. Right under the sentence we just read.
- 22 A. Oh.
- 23 Q. It says, "What processes exist (other than
- 24 ammonia treatments) that will liberate more
- 25 nicotine."

- 1 A. That's what the document reads, yes.
- 2 Q. And sir, isn't it a fact that Brown & Williamson
- 3 did indeed try to liberate more nicotine through the
- 4 use of ammonia and other treatments?
- 5 A. I don't know if we tried to or not. I know that
- 6 it says that. There's been a lot of discussion in
- 7 the documents that I have seen that talk about this
- 8 concept of nicotine-transfer efficiency, and from my
- 9 review there's a lot of confusing information. There
- 10 are people who -- who believe that addition of
- 11 ammonia influences nicotine-transfer efficiency and
- 12 there's people who believe it don't -- that it
- 13 doesn't. I've seen a lot of statements like this
- 14 with very little data to back it up, but from the
- 15 data that I've reviewed it doesn't appear that --
- 16 that ammonia-related ingredients have a specific
- 17 effect on nicotine, but that certain -- at least from
- 18 the data that I've seen -- but that certain, not all
- 19 but certain ammonia-related ingredients have the
- 20 effect of slowing the burn rate of the cigarette and
- 21 thereby resulting in more puffs taken during a
- 22 standard FTC machine-smoking condition, and therefore
- 23 total deliveries go up, which include nicotine.
- 24 Q. Well sir, you are aware, based on your review of
- 25 Brown & Williamson documents, that there was the

- 1 intention within Brown & Williamson to try and
- 2 increase the nicotine-transfer efficiency through the
- 3 use of ammonia technology; right?
- 4 A. My understanding is that the primary reason for
- 5 use of ammonia technology is for achieving flavor
- 6 attributes, which are achieved mostly through
- 7 reaction of ammonia with sugar compounds and thereby
- 8 forming classes of compounds referred to as
- 9 pyrazines, which are things that occur naturally in
- 10 bread and cooked meat, and occur naturally in tobacco
- 11 as it's cured.
- Now there's been a lot of speculation about
- 13 other things that ammonia may do and there's been, as
- 14 I said, disagreement, confusion and conflicting
- 15 statements within Brown & Williamson documents and
- 16 even opinions that I've talked -- when I've talked to
- 17 people about what does ammonia do, it's been an area
- 18 of great folklore, frankly, within our company, and
- 19 it's not completely clear when you read the documents
- 20 what's so and what's not. But nevertheless, a lot of
- 21 people speculated about a lot of things. In many
- 22 cases they did it without any data, they just sort of
- 23 supposed this -- thus and such may happen.
- 24 When I reviewed this I set out to review actual
- 25 data that supported or rebutted any of the assertions

- 1 that had been made either in the press or, frankly,
- 2 by people within our own company about their belief
- 3 about what ammonia may do.
- 4 When I looked at this specifically, I didn't see
- 5 any indication that addition of ammonia has a
- 6 specific effect on nicotine; however, I did see
- 7 evidence that -- that one ingredient in particular, a
- 8 phosphate-containing ingredient, slowed the burn rate
- 9 of cigarettes down, thereby increasing the total
- 10 amount of smoke, which when you go through the
- 11 calculation would -- would result in an increased
- 12 nicotine-transfer efficiency.
- 13 Q. And what was that ingredient, sir?
- 14 A. Diammonium phosphate.
- 15 Q. Now sir, going back to Exhibit 4404, if you take
- 16 a look at the second paragraph --
- 17 A. Of which page?
- 18 Q. The first page. It ends with the phra -- with
- 19 the statement "Another area of need is how to further
- 20 increase nicotine transfer efficiencies"; right?
- 21 A. Second paragraph?
- 22 Q. Yes, sir.
- 23 A. And which sentence?
- 24 Q. The last one.
- 25 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. You would agree that your review of the
- 2 documents demonstrates that there were individuals
- 3 within Brown & Williamson who believed that ammonia
- 4 would increase nicotine-transfer efficiencies in
- 5 cigarette smoke; isn't that --
- 6 A. Yes. There certainly does appear to be people
- 7 who believe that occurred. As I said, though, it's a
- 8 controversial issue and I think the degree of
- 9 controversy is even reflected in this document, on
- 10 page -- I can't read it -- 20, it's Bates number
- 11 402357531, in point number 2, where Dr. Deines says
- 12 that, well, one guy, or someone thinks that Philip
- 13 Morris products have higher nicotine-transfer
- 14 efficiency; however, some other people did some
- 15 analysis and they're not quite so sure if it does.
- 16 Q. And sir, you're aware because of your review of
- 17 the 1989 Ammonia Technology Conference that there was
- 18 a whole section of that conference at which the
- 19 nicotine-transfer efficiency that was effected or
- 20 obtained through ammonia technology was discussed;
- 21 right?
- 22 A. I'm not sufficiently familiar with the minutes
- 23 to that conference to be able to agree or disagree
- 24 with your statement. It wouldn't surprise me if
- 25 there was a whole section on that.

- 1 Q. Well sir, you would agree that the idea that
- 2 ammonia effected an increased nicotine-transfer
- 3 efficiency was a working hypothesis within Brown &
- 4 Williamson for years, wouldn't you?
- 5 A. There definitely appeared to have been a belief
- 6 that -- that that could be a possibility among some
- 7 people. As I said, other people doubted it. What I
- 8 review -- I reviewed two things. One is beliefs that
- 9 were expressed, but then I also reviewed actual data
- 10 concerning product characteristics, and that's what
- 11 I'm primarily relying on when I say it's not my
- 12 understanding that ammonia actually does do this.
- 13 And I've reviewed delivery data, I've reviewed smoke
- 14 pH data and other data, and from my review it doesn't
- 15 support any indication that nicotine-transfer
- 16 efficiency is actually happening, although I will
- 17 acknowledge that certain people did express beliefs
- 18 about that from time to time.
- 19 Q. Does your, or did your review reveal to you that
- 20 the use of ammonia in Brown & Williamson's cigarettes
- 21 changed the nicotine -- changed a portion of the
- 22 nicotine from bound nicotine to free nicotine?
- 23 A. No, my review indicated that it wouldn't, it
- 24 didn't support it. And let me explain what that was
- 25 based upon.

- 1 The theory that ammonia is altering the form of
- 2 nicotine from the ionized to the nonionized or from
- 3 the bound to the unbound, the central assumption on
- 4 that is that the addition of ammonia in fact affects
- 5 the smoke pH, the pH of the smoke. So without a
- 6 change in smoke pH, you can't get any of these other
- 7 theorized effects that have been ascribed to ammonia,
- 8 and that's why I set out specifically -- specifically
- 9 to investigate this issue of whether or not there is
- 10 evidence that use of ammonia in fact does affect the
- 11 smoke pH. And when I looked I didn't find evidence
- 12 of it and so -- from our own existing research, so
- 13 then I set out to coordinate the -- the testing of
- 14 all of our brands for actual smoke pH.
- 15 Q. What did you do to test all these brands for
- 16 smoke pH?
- 17 A. We pulled brands off the market -- not off the
- 18 market but off our production line which represented
- 19 all of our brands and all of our blends. We tested
- 20 smoke pH, and the results showed that -- a number of
- 21 things. Number one was that the pH of all of our
- 22 products was very low, and if one uses the
- 23 Henderson-Hasselbach equation to make an estimate of
- 24 the ratio of un-ionized to ionized nicotine, one
- 25 would not draw a conclusion that any significant

- 1 amount of nicotine was in fact ionized. We didn't
- 2 see any indication of a relationship between those
- 3 ingredients that used ammonia-related ingredients or
- 4 different levels of ammonia-related ingredients to
- 5 pH, and we also didn't see any relationship between
- 6 the pH of cigarettes and the deliveries of nicotine
- 7 into smoke as measured by the FTC method.
- 8 What we found was is that the pH seemed to be
- 9 related primarily to the types of tobacco used;
- 10 namely, flue-cured tobacco. We had -- We also had
- 11 some reference cigarettes, we had an all flue-cured
- 12 cigarette, an all-burly cigarette and a Kentucky
- 13 reference cigarette, and what it showed was that
- 14 flue-cured was -- delivered smoke of the lowest pH,
- 15 burly of the highest and the blended cigarette was
- 16 somewhere sort of in the middle, and all of our
- 17 cigarettes being blended were all somewhere in the
- 18 middle, and seemed to be related to the types of
- 19 tobaccos used in the blend.
- 20 Q. Is this the work that you describe that was done
- 21 about six months ago by Joe Dong and others?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Has that research been written up?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Has it been produced in the Minnesota

- 1 depository?
- 2 A. I don't know.
- 3 MR. McGAAN: Object, no foundation.
- 4 MS. WIVELL: Counsel, I would ask that that
- 5 research be provided to us as soon as possible, and I
- 6 would ask that it be provided directly to us at -- at
- 7 Robins, Kaplan and not to the depository where it may
- 8 be held up in an unverified box for months.
- 9 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 10 Q. Sir, is this more than one research project or
- 11 report that you have just been talking about?
- 12 A. Well it's -- Actually it was done in two
- 13 stages. One is we looked at -- we were interested in
- 14 getting information fairly rapidly, and so we started
- 15 by looking at blends that were used in all of our
- 16 products. And then we set out to actually measure
- 17 all of the brand styles, which are I think well over
- 18 a hundred. The blends are not that many.
- 19 So we took it in two stages. Stage one, what is
- 20 the smoke pH of cigarettes that employ all of the
- 21 blends that we use, and then finally we then extended
- 22 that to all of the actual brand styles that we have.
- 23 Q. What was the cause of you trying to determine
- 24 this relatively quickly or "fairly rapidly," as you
- 25 say?

- 1 A. I think we were just in a hurry to get the data
- 2 to understand our products as quickly as possible
- 3 because of all the various types of allegations that
- 4 were being made, and also it wasn't so much of a
- 5 hurry, it was a resource issue. We knew that  ${\tt X}$
- 6 number of samples would have to be done, we knew that
- 7 we had so many lab techs to do it and that -- we said
- 8 okay, if we do X number of samples, how long will it
- 9 take? So we -- we sort of staged it, we said let's
- 10 do step one and step two.
- 11 Q. Sir, were these tests run in response to
- 12 allegations that were made in this lawsuit?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Well sir, correct me if I'm wrong, but didn't
- 15 allegations regarding spiking of nicotine and
- 16 intentional alteration of nicotine in cigarette smoke
- 17 come up before the Waxman hearing a couple of years
- 18 ago?
- 19 A. I don't know if it was before the Waxman
- 20 hearing. My understanding, it was around the same
- 21 time, and it may have actually occurred during the
- 22 Waxman hearings.
- 23 Q. All right. But you waited until this year in
- 24 order to do this work; is that right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes.

- 1 A. Well, as I indicated, we were doing the
- 2 underlying research of what was already existing. I
- 3 mean, we were doing research of existing reports that
- 4 were in our files, and reviewing that.
- 5 Q. Well just so we're clear here, when was the
- 6 Waxman hearings?
- 7 A. I believe '94.
- 8 Q. And you would agree Brown & Williamson has a
- 9 computer-accessible library of its prior research;
- 10 right?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And your testimony is it took you three years to
- 13 analyze the underlying research that had previously
- 14 been done at Brown & Williamson on the subject of
- 15 nicotine -- or ammonia technology; is that right?
- 16 MR. McGAAN: Objection. That's not what he
- 17 testified.
- 18 A. We were doing a lot of things simultaneously,
- 19 and that was one thing that we were doing. We -- We
- 20 had a certain amount of resources to put to the
- 21 issue, and they were being divided up to cover a lot
- 22 of different areas. So it's not like we had 100
- 23 percent of our resources devoted to this. This was
- 24 one thing that we were doing amongst many, many other
- 25 things.

- 1 Q. Sir, isn't it a fact that the research that you
- 2 described that Joe Dong did, along with others, was
- 3 motivated by attorney generals' lawsuits?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Objection, mischaracterizes.
- 6 A. It was motivated primarily I would say, if more
- 7 than anything the Wall Street Journal article that
- 8 made -- where all these allegations became public.
- 9 Q. Well sir, these allegations were made public
- 10 back in 1994 with the Waxman hearings, weren't they?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 12 A. I believe some of them were.
- 13 Q. Well did you undertake, back in 1994, to try and
- 14 determine the smoking pH of your various marketed
- 15 cigarettes?
- 16 A. Well we did by looking at exist -- We began our
- 17 research by looking at existing data.
- 18 Q. Sir, I'm not talking about a research or a
- 19 literature review. I'm talking about actual bench
- 20 science. That's what Joe Dong and others did;
- 21 right?
- MR. McGAAN: Objection, compound and
- 23 mischaracterizes the testimony with regard to the
- 24 literature review.
- 25 A. What are you asking me?

- 1 Q. All right. Joe Dong and others did actual bench
- 2 science, didn't they?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And no bench science was done in the period from
- 5 1994 to 19 -- the beginning of 1997 on the -- on the
- 6 subject of the smoke pH of B&W's marketed cigarettes;
- 7 right?
- 8 A. There may have been tests that were run. The
- 9 way these -- these analyticals are requested, it's up
- 10 to the individual product developer to determine
- 11 which analyticals they want. And so I'm not saying
- 12 smoke pH measurements were not made during that time,
- 13 what I'm saying is we didn't set out to design a
- 14 study specifically to address the issue; however,
- 15 there were many other reports that were available
- 16 from prior bench experiments that provided
- 17 information about whether or not ammonia may alter
- 18 smoke pH.
- 19 Q. All right. Just so we're clear here, are you
- 20 saying that the study that Joe Dong did was
- 21 specifically designed to address the issue of whether
- 22 Brown & Williamson intentionally alters the nicotine
- 23 in its cigarette smoke to enhance nicotine-transfer
- 24 efficiency?
- 25 A. No, that's not --

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 2 A. -- what the objective of Joe Dong's experiment
- 3 was.
- 4 Q. What was the objective of his experiment?
- 5 A. Basically to survey the pH of smoke from our --
- 6 all of our products.
- 7 Q. Who ordered that research to be done?
- 8 A. I don't know who ordered it. I know I suggested
- 9 it, it's something that we ought to do.
- 10 Q. When did you suggest that?
- 11 A. I don't remember the exact time.
- 12 Q. I understand that you probably don't remember
- 13 the exact date. What is your best recollection of
- 14 the approximate time when you suggested that
- 15 research?
- 16 A. I don't remember. Maybe, let's say, six to nine
- 17 months ago. Maybe a year ago. I -- I don't
- 18 remember.
- 19 Q. Not earlier than a year ago though; right?
- 20 A. Not to my recollection.
- 21 Q. All right. Is there any other research that has
- 22 been done to address this issue specifically since
- 23 the Waxman hearings?
- 24 A. That's -- That's the major research that I'm
- 25 aware of.

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- 1 Q. Were there written objectives for this research
- 2 that was eventually done by Joe Dong?
- 3 A. There may be. I'd have to review the reports to
- 4 refresh my memory if there is an objective statement
- 5 or not.
- 6 Q. Is there one report or more than one report?
- 7 A. There's more than one report.
- 8 Q. How many reports are there, sir?
- 9 A. There's two reports that report the data and
- 10 there's one report concerning some -- the development
- 11 of a analytical method that -- that was suitable for
- 12 doing this test.
- 13 Q. Are those documents referred to in your reliance
- 14 list that's attached to Exhibit 4400?
- 15 A. I don't believe so.
- 16 Q. Are there any other documents concerning this
- 17 research that exist?
- 18 A. The ones that I mentioned are the ones that I
- 19 can remember.
- 20 Q. All right. Did you write any memo concerning
- 21 your suggestion that this research occur?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Did anyone else write any memos concerning this
- 24 research?
- 25 A. Not that I'm aware of.

- 1 Q. Were reports --
- Were the two reports sent to any lawyers before
- 3 they were finalized?
- 4 A. I don't believe so.
- 5 Q. Were there any drafts of the reports made?
- 6 A. I don't know.
- 7 Q. Who directed the research?
- 8 A. I don't know who directed it. I'm not sure what
- 9 you mean by "directed it." It was something that was
- 10 being talked about. As we, you know, looked at the
- 11 issue, you know, we sort of just evolved into saying,
- 12 you know, one way to address this thing might be to
- 13 do this sort of an experiment, and we talked about
- 14 it, and I discussed it with my boss, and he agreed,
- 15 and so we said, yeah, okay, let's do it.
- 16 Q. Who was your boss that you discussed this
- 17 research with?
- 18 A. Tilford Riehl.
- 19 Q. And what is his position?
- 20 A. He's vice-president of research and development.
- 21 Q. At Brown & Williamson.
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4405 marked for
- identification.)
- 25 BY MS. WIVELL:

- 1 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 2 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4405, it begins with the Bates
- 3 number 100575013; right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And we see from the second page of the document
- 6 that it's entitled "THE BURNING CIGARETTE"; right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Do you have a copy that makes
- 9 the cover at all legible? Some of -- There's
- 10 information on the cover sheet that I can read some
- 11 of it but not all of it.
- MS. WIVELL: This is the best we got from
- 13 B.A.T., sir.
- 14 Q. Let me ask you this, sir. Has any research
- 15 been --
- MR. McGAAN: Actually, I don't think so.
- 17 Well, why don't you go on. I've seen this document
- 18 before, though, and there are clearer copies of
- 19 this.
- 20 MS. WIVELL: Well I would appreciate
- 21 receiving one if there is one.
- 22 MR. McGAAN: I got it out of the Minnesota
- 23 depository, counsel, but I'd be happy to give you my
- 24 copy -- I don't have it with me today but if -- it is
- 25 clearer than this, and I can't remember what it says,

- 1 and I will send you a clearer copy that I got out of
- 2 the depository.
- 3 MS. WIVELL: Thank you, I would appreciate
- 4 it.
- 5 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 6 Q. Now sir, before we turn to this document, let me
- 7 ask you this question. Has any research been done at
- 8 Brown & Williamson that addresses the issue of the
- 9 speed at which nicotine is absorbed in the human body
- 10 after it is inhaled with a puff of cigarette smoke?
- 11 A. When you say "Brown & Williamson," do you
- 12 include any of its affiliates?
- 13 Q. I do, yes, sir.
- 14 A. I've seen one report that attempts to measure
- 15 and relate a physiological response with what was
- 16 thought to be -- well tried to relate a physiological
- 17 response with a sensory response, and I believe the
- 18 theory -- and that the physiological -- the sensory
- 19 response was impact, and the physiological response
- 20 that was being measured was heart rate.
- 21 And I believe the assumption was is that heart
- 22 rate would be a reflection of extent of absorption
- 23 and speed of absorption and the -- I think the theory
- 24 was trying to determine whether or not impact was
- 25 related to absorption of nicotine, and -- and this is

- 1 an old study, this goes back maybe even to the '60s,
- 2 but I think it might be more the mid-'70s -- and I
- 3 recall the conclusions were that they didn't seem to
- 4 see any correlation at all between the physiological
- 5 measure that they were measuring and the sensory
- 6 attribute of impact, and drew a number of conclusions
- 7 basically saying we don't think impact is related to
- 8 the form of nicotine, the speed of nicotine
- 9 absorption, the amount of nicotine absorption, a
- 10 number of other things. But I know the conclusion
- 11 was clearly drawn in this research report, and it was
- 12 one that -- that was among the things that were cited
- 13 in the FDA's analysis of the issue.
- 14 Q. Had you read it before the FDA cited it?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. But you have now read it; right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Sir, could you turn to the page of Exhibit 4405
- 19 that ends with the Bates number 5023.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Before we go any further with the document, let
- 22 me ask you, is the study that you're referring to a
- 23 BATCo study?
- 24 A. I believe so.
- 25 Q. Is there any other research that has been done

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- 1 at Brown & Williamson or any of its affiliate
- 2 companies on the speed at which nicotine is inhaled
- 3 -- I'm sorry, strike that.
- 4 Is there any other research that has been done
- 5 at B&W or any of its affiliate companies that
- 6 addresses the issue of whether nicotine, in one form
- 7 or another, is more readily absorbed through body
- 8 tissues?
- 9 A. Not that I recall. Not that I'm aware of.
- 10 There may have been but, you know, there's so much
- 11 research done that it's quite possible there's
- 12 something out there I haven't seen or something I may
- 13 have seen and don't recall.
- 14 Q. But to the best of your knowledge you went back
- 15 and tried to find what research had been done?
- MR. McGAAN: Object. On this issue
- 17 specifically?
- MS. WIVELL: Yes, sir.
- 19 A. Yes, I -- Well the process was basically
- 20 involved when the FDA published its proposed
- 21 rulemaking, I reviewed that, and they -- in that a
- 22 number of B.A.T. documents were referred to, and so I
- 23 attempted to collect all of those documents and
- 24 review them.
- 25 Q. Did you attempt to make any, or did you make any

- 1 effort to obtain all of the documents that Brown &
- 2 Williamson, BATCo or B.A.T. had on the subject?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. How did you do that, sir?
- 5 A. I did it by contacting the person who works for
- 6 I believe an outside law firm in Louisville who
- 7 manages all of our records and all of our stored
- 8 documents and so forth and just told him, I said
- 9 look, I want all these documents so --
- 10 Q. Who was that?
- 11 A. A guy named Ernest Clements. So sometime later
- 12 a very large box appeared in my office.
- 13 Q. Full, wasn't it?
- 14 A. It was quite full.
- 15 Q. And it contained documents not only from Brown &
- 16 Williamson but also from BATCo; right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. You reviewed all those documents.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Is there anything else that you did to try and
- 21 determine that you had all of the documents?
- 22 A. A lot of the research that -- that I reviewed in
- 23 connection with this deposition or this -- this case
- 24 is B.A.T. research, BATCo research and may or may not
- 25 be related to that, and I reviewed that research. I

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- 1 don't know if I reviewed all of it, but I certainly
- 2 reviewed a lot of it.
- 3 Q. Did you review those documents in preparation
- 4 for this deposition, sir?
- 5 A. Many --
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to which set
- 7 of documents you're talking about. We've now had
- 8 testimony about two sets.
- 9 A. Many of the documents I reviewed in preparation
- 10 for this deposition, but there was, it turns out, a
- 11 great overlap between the documents that -- that I
- 12 reviewed for this deposition and also the ones that
- 13 were cited in the FDA's notice of rulemaking, plus
- 14 over the years I've also just happened to review a
- 15 lot of other documents that were -- that was overlap
- 16 between the two things.
- 17 So I've looked at a lot of documents over the
- 18 years in a lot -- connecting with a lot of -- in
- 19 connection with a lot of activities, some of it just
- 20 things that I found or came across in the library
- 21 through searching, things that were brought to my
- 22 attention by various people, things in connection
- 23 with various actions like the FDA's proposed
- 24 rulemaking, things that may have been in connection
- 25 with a particular lawsuit, but I've -- the bottom

- 1 line is I've reviewed a lot of B.A.T. research in
- 2 connection with a lot of activities over the last
- 3 couple of years.
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Do you mean "BATCo" when you
- 5 say "B.A.T."?
- 6 A. I'm sorry, I do mean "BATCo."
- 7 Q. Because typically in the vernacular at Brown &
- 8 Williamson when someone says BAT or B-A-T they're
- 9 referring to B.A.T. Industries PLC; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Objection, objection.
- 11 A. No, typically it's the other way around.
- MR. McGAAN: Objection, that is vague and
- 13 calls for speculation.
- 14 A. Typically we really mean BATCo. We have our
- 15 most interaction with BATCo, we -- I don't know if
- 16 I've ever had any direct interaction with B.A.T.
- 17 Industries.
- 18 Q. Now sir, you were prepared to talk about these
- 19 documents that you reviewed at this deposition today;
- 20 is that right?
- 21 MR. McGAAN: Objection, vague as to which
- 22 documents.
- 23 A. Which documents?
- 24 Q. The ones that you collected or had Mr. Clements
- 25 collect.

- 1 A. I can talk about those if you wish.
- 2 Q. Did you prepare to talk about them?
- 3 A. Well it's hard to say. As I said, there's a lot
- 4 of documents that are relevant to this litigation,
- 5 and I reviewed those. Those documents I reviewed I
- 6 guess back in '94. No, I reviewed them when -- when
- 7 did the FDA publish its proposed rulemaking?
- 8 Whenever they published it.
- 9 MR. McGAAN: August of '95.
- 10 A. August of '95.
- 11 So many of those documents that were there were
- 12 things that are relevant to this particular action.
- 13 I've also reviewed things since then that are more
- 14 specifically related to this particular action, and
- 15 I've reviewed documents over the years that weren't
- 16 necessarily related to any particular action, just
- 17 came across them through my normal activities.
- 18 Q. All right, sir. Showing you what's been marked
- 19 as Exhibit 4405, I've had you turn to the page that
- 20 ends with Bates number 023.
- 21 A. Right.
- 22 Q. It says there, when a cigarette is smoked,
- 23 nicotine is released momentarily in the free form.
- 24 In this --
- 25 A. Okay. Let me just find where you're reading.

- 1 Okay. I see it. Middle of the third paragraph.
- 2 Q. Well it's actually the middle of the first
- 3 complete paragraph, sir.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. Sir, do you see there it says, "When a cigarette
- 6 is smoked, nicotine is released momentarily in the
- 7 free form. In this form nicotine is more readily
- 8 absorbed through the body tissue"?
- 9 A. Yes, I see that sentence.
- 10 Q. All right. And what work --
- 11 Do you agree with that, sir?
- 12 A. I don't know whether or not when a cigarette is
- 13 smoked nicotine is released momentarily in the free
- 14 form. My understanding is that the form that it's in
- 15 is dependent on the pH of the media in which it's
- 16 contained, which would be smoke. So I don't know if
- 17 I can agree or disagree with this particular
- 18 statement, the first one.
- Now the second statement, "In this form the free
- 20 form nicotine is more readily absorbed through the
- 21 body tissue." Then again, I've also looked at this
- 22 issue, and there certainly is a lot of literature
- 23 concerning the absorption of various substances
- 24 through the gastrointestinal tract and the digestive
- 25 system, and that the free form or the un-ionized or

- 1 the neutral form is more readily absorbed than the
- 2 ionized or the nonneutral form, but when it comes to
- 3 inhalation of substances -- and I've gone into the
- 4 toxicological literature to review this -- it's a lot
- 5 less clear, and what seems to be more important is
- 6 the -- if it's a particle, the particle size; if it's
- 7 a gas it seems to be the oil-water partitioning
- 8 coefficient, and pH doesn't seem to be a primary
- 9 determinant of absorption of things by the
- 10 respiratory tract.
- 11 Q. And what do you rely on -- what evidence do you
- 12 rely on for that?
- 13 A. A couple of things. I reviewed a couple of
- 14 standard toxicology textbooks, like Casarett & Doull,
- 15 and I forgot -- one other one I forgot the name of
- 16 it. But I've also read some literature by
- 17 Henningfield, Jack Henningfield, Neal Benowitz, and
- 18 I've seen them make statements to the effect that
- 19 nicotine absorption in the lung, in the respiratory
- 20 tract is not dependent on the pH of the smoke.
- 21 THE REPORTER: We have to go off the record
- 22 and change tape.
- 23 (Recess taken from 11:04 to 11:17 a.m.)
- 24 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 25 Q. Sir, had you told us all of the sources that you

- 1 were relying on for your opinion that nicotine is not
- 2 more readily absorbed in the free form than the bound
- 3 form?
- 4 A. No, there is one other study that I was
- 5 referring to. This is not an internal study, it's an
- 6 external study. It was one that -- It was the only
- 7 study I could find that seemed relevant to this
- 8 issue. I did research the open, published literature
- 9 to see if there was anyone who had ever published a
- 10 study attempting to relate smoke pH to nicotine
- 11 absorption, I didn't find one, but I did find a study
- 12 where someone -- where some investigators created a
- 13 nicotine aerosol. They essentially took nicotine and
- 14 dissolved it in water, and they tested the effect of
- 15 various pH's on the absorption of nicotine. And so
- 16 they actually took blood samples, measured the amount
- 17 of nicotine appearing in the blood over a period of
- 18 time, and this is referred to as a pharmacokinetic
- 19 study, and the pH's that they used, I don't remember
- 20 exactly so I may need to -- this would be subject to
- 21 correction, but basically there were three pH's that
- 22 were measured. One is pH 5.5, which is roughly about
- 23 the pH that cigarettes are; the other one I think was
- 24 I think 7.5, and I think the other one was around
- 25 11.5, so quite high. And they presented their data

- 1 -- And what they did is present these aerosols to
- 2 people and they inhaled the aerosols and measured how
- 3 much nicotine was being absorbed.
- 4 And what they found was that there was no
- 5 observed difference, no significant difference
- 6 between the aerosol at pH 5.5 and 7.5 in terms of
- 7 total amount absorbed or the rate or speed of
- 8 absorption. They did find a slight increase in
- 9 absorption at 11.5, but this pH range, 11.5, was well
- 10 outside the range you'd ever see in a cigarette. In
- 11 fact 7.5 is outside the range you would expect to see
- 12 in a typical blended cigarette. So again that --
- 13 that source of information also tended to suggest
- 14 that pH really doesn't matter when it comes to
- 15 absorption of nicotine by the respiratory tract.
- 16 So collectively all these things indicate that,
- 17 plus the surgeon general in his report in 1988
- 18 indicated that nicotine is absorbed so readily by the
- 19 respiratory tract, it's so complete because the pH of
- 20 the respiratory tract is 7.4, that -- well, because
- 21 of two things: Because you have such a large surface
- 22 area of the alveoli, and because the body itself is
- 23 pH 7.4, indicating that that would probably have the
- 24 effect of converting whatever -- whatever the
- 25 nicotine was in the aerosol, when it hits the mucus

- 1 membranes of the alveoli that that pH will then
- 2 control things from that point on, that nicotine
- 3 absorption was virtually complete anyway, so pH
- 4 doesn't seem to have any -- any great effect.
- 5 So collectively all that says to me, that I
- 6 don't see where the -- my personal view is that the
- 7 -- the pH range that occurs within typical U.S.
- 8 blended cigarettes is not likely to influence the
- 9 speed of nicotine absorption.
- 10 Q. So essentially you disagree with the statement
- 11 that's made in Exhibit 4405 that we read into the
- 12 record that's on page 023; right?
- 13 A. Yes. I don't -- The evidence that I've reviewed
- 14 does not support that statement.
- 15 Q. All right. And have you now told me all the
- 16 evidence that you reviewed that you're relying on?
- 17 A. All that I can remember.
- 18 Q. All right.
- 19 A. Those are the major things.
- 20 Q. None of those things are referred to in your
- 21 expert report, are they?
- 22 A. I mention the surgeon general's report, 1988. I
- 23 don't remember if that's in there. Would you like to
- 24 refer to it and see if it is?
- 25 Q. Well putting that one aside, are any of these

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- 1 other sources, the Benowitz, the --
- 2 A. Henningfield.
- 3 Q. -- Henningfield --
- 4 A. The other study, forgot the author, it may have
- 5 been Burn or Birch, one of the two.
- 6 Q. And what publication was it in, sir?
- 7 A. I forgot.
- 8 Q. What year?
- 9 A. It was recent, and I forgot that, too. May of,
- 10 I don't know, maybe '94, '93.
- 11 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 12 A. Maybe 1994 or '93, but I don't remember. I'd
- 13 have to go back and reconfirm that.
- 14 Q. This Burn or Birch recent study, that's the
- 15 external study that you mentioned from the open
- 16 literature that looked at the nicotine aerosols at
- 17 the three different pH levels?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Is there anything else that you rely on for your
- 20 disagreement with the statement that when a cigarette
- 21 is smoked nicotine is released momentarily in the
- 22 free form, in this form nicotine is more readily
- 23 absorbed through the body tissue?
- 24 A. I think you mischaracterized that. The first
- 25 part of the sentence, when a cigarette is smoked

- 1 nicotine is released momentarily in a free --
- 2 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 3 A. The first part of the sentence I believe my
- 4 answer was: I don't know if that's true or not, I
- 5 don't believe it is, and that my belief is that the
- 6 form that it's in would be dependent upon the pH of
- 7 the medium -- media in which it's carried; namely,
- 8 smoke. It's the second statement that I cited these
- 9 various sources as my primary basis of disagreeing
- 10 with the second statement; namely, in this form
- 11 nicotine is more readily absorbed through body
- 12 tissue.
- 13 Q. All right. In your disagreeing with the
- 14 statement "in this form nicotine is more readily
- 15 absorbed through the body tissue, " did you consider
- 16 work that had been done by any of the other cigarette
- 17 manufacturers in the United States?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Just so we're clear, did you consider any work
- 20 done by any American cigarette manufacturers if it
- 21 was outside the United States?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Did you consider any internal memos from any of
- 24 the other cigarette manufacturers?
- 25 A. No.

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- 1 Q. Have you seen any other internal memos
- 2 concerning the subject of the rate of nicotine
- 3 absorption from any other -- I'm sorry, I lost it.
- 4 Let me rephrase that question.
- 5 Have you seen any internal memos concerning the
- 6 subject of the rate of nicotine absorption by any
- 7 other employees of any American cigarette
- 8 manufacturers?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Whose memos have you seen?
- 11 A. I saw two memos that came from -- apparently
- 12 from Philip Morris.
- 13 Q. One was -- Both of them are to Cathy Ellis;
- 14 right?
- 15 A. I think they might have been.
- 16 Q. When did you see those?
- 17 A. Three or four months ago.
- 18 Q. And how did you come to review those documents?
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Let me object. You've got to
- 20 be cautious if your answer to questions like this one
- 21 involve disclosure of communications with lawyers
- 22 representing the company. If you can answer it
- 23 without disclosing privileged communications of that
- 24 kind, go ahead.
- 25 A. Okay. They were given to me by my attorneys.

- 1 Q. Lawyers representing Brown & Williamson?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Do you have any opinions about the content of
- 4 those documents? By the way, one is an attachment to
- 5 the other, isn't it?
- 6 A. I don't remember.
- 7 Q. All right.
- 8 A. It's been a couple of months.
- 9 I -- I can't be specific. I'd have to have
- 10 those documents in front of me to be specific. I do
- 11 remember I did not agree with everything that was
- 12 represented. I do remember also I --
- 13 Actually, I don't think I really ought to talk
- 14 about it because I just don't remember the details
- 15 and there's a good chance I might misrepresent the
- 16 content of those memos if I attempt to do it.
- 17 Q. Well sir, there was data included in -- Strike
- 18 that.
- 19 There was information included in those memos
- 20 concerning the relationship between the form of
- 21 nicotine and its rate of absorption; right?
- 22 MR. McGAAN: I object. I think in light of
- 23 the statement he just made, that calls for
- 24 speculation, it might be unfair.
- 25 A. I don't remember. My recollection is that there

- 1 were theories being presented much the same as you
- 2 see theories being presented in BATCo documents and
- 3 Brown & Williamson documents, but I really don't
- 4 remember what -- what was the substance and the basis
- 5 of the statements being made.
- 6 Q. But just so we're clear here, since this issue
- 7 concerning whether the form of nicotine relates in
- 8 any way to its rate of absorption has arisen, has
- 9 Brown & Williamson done any research on that
- 10 subject?
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object. I think we've been
- 12 over this, but you can answer it again.
- 13 A. Well in my view the research that I was involved
- 14 in; namely, reviewing internal historical documents
- 15 concerning smoke pH and the -- the tests that we did
- 16 on all of our brands measuring smoke pH was related
- 17 to that. It wasn't a biological test, but it was a
- 18 test of a central assumption upon which this entire
- 19 theory rests.
- 20 Q. All right.
- 21 MS. WIVELL: For the record, I would like
- 22 to include in my request for documents that I made
- 23 this morning the two reports and the one document
- 24 concerning the study which the witness has referred
- 25 to in his testimony this morning.

- 1 MR. McGAAN: I -- I don't know what you're
- 2 talking about.
- 3 THE WITNESS: Which study?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Just -- I'm honestly confused
- 5 about what you're asking for.
- 6 MS. WIVELL: Pardon me?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: I'm honestly confused about
- 8 what you're asking for.
- 9 MS. WIVELL: All right. Well I think he
- 10 testified that -- in response to my questions that
- 11 there have been two reports written concerning the
- 12 study done by Joe Dong and others, and also one
- 13 document that was written concerning that study.
- 14 Q. Is that a fair description of the documents that
- 15 have been written about this study that was done by
- 16 Joe Dong?
- 17 A. I think you might be referring -- I think I
- 18 referred to another document that -- that described
- 19 basically the analytical procedure that was used, the
- 20 method itself. It wasn't a test of the brands, but
- 21 the analytical method applied to the measurement of
- 22 the -- of smoke pH.
- 23 Q. All right. So would it be fair, sir, to say
- 24 that there have been three documents that have been
- 25 generated about this study that was done by Joe Dong?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. All right.
- 3 MS. WIVELL: We would like to have those
- 4 documents produced to us as soon as possible.
- 5 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 6 Q. Sir, when you did your analysis of the
- 7 literature, did you make any notes?
- 8 A. No. I mean -- I may have made notes, but I
- 9 didn't keep any notes. If I did, I threw them away.
- 10 Q. Well sir, when you looked back over the
- 11 documents that Mr. Clements brought to you, did you
- 12 make any notes?
- 13 A. I made highlights.
- 14 Q. On the documents.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Did you keep any notes other than that?
- 17 A. No, no.
- 18 Q. Did you keep a computer record of your thoughts
- 19 concerning those documents?
- 20 A. There were drafts that were made -- Yeah, I
- 21 did. I generated some -- some notes that went --
- 22 ultimately were used to develop a response to the FDA
- 23 notice.
- 24 Q. And have those documents been produced in the
- 25 Minnesota depository?

- 1 A. I don't know.
- 2 MR. McGAAN: Object, lacks foundation.
- 3 MS. WIVELL: I would appreciate receiving a
- 4 copy of those notes, in addition to the other
- 5 documents.
- 6 MR. McGAAN: I'm not -- Just so you can
- 7 keep rolling, I'm not going to respond to these
- 8 requests on the record, and specifically with respect
- 9 to the FDA response, we may be implicating work
- 10 product and privilege issues, but I'll give you a
- 11 response at another time.
- 12 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 13 Q. All right, sir. Just so we're clear, when
- 14 you're talking about the response to the FDA, what
- 15 are you referring to?
- 16 A. B&W prepared a response to -- as part of the
- 17 notice and comment period, a response.
- 18 Q. Okay. Would it be fair to say this is a
- 19 response to the -- a proposed rulemaking that --
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. -- the FDA had --
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. -- published in the Federal Register?
- You have to let me finish, sir.
- 25 A. I'm sorry.

- 1 Q. Okay.
- 2 Brown & Williamson made a formal response on the
- 3 issue that we've been talking about.
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And are your opinions summarized in that formal
- 6 response?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Object, vaque.
- 8 A. Some of them.
- 9 Q. When was this formal response prepared?
- 10 A. I believe -- Well it was shortly -- not
- 11 "shortly," some time after the publication of the
- 12 proposed rulemaking, which Andy indicated was in
- 13 1995, so I assume this was done either late in '95 or
- 14 early '96.
- 15 Q. Sir, why wasn't the work that was eventually
- 16 done by Joe Dong this year done before Brown &
- 17 Williamson sent in its response to the FDA's proposed
- 18 rulemaking?
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Object to the extent it may
- 20 call for speculation.
- 21 A. I don't know.
- 22 Q. Just so we're clear here, you would agree that
- 23 -- Strike that.
- 24 The proposed rulemaking that we're talking about
- 25 is where the FDA asserted that it had a right to

- 1 control cigarettes as a drug; right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Have you reached any opinions or come to any
- 4 conclusions regarding the effect of the diameter of a
- 5 cigarette with regard to nicotine transfer?
- 6 A. No, I haven't seen any data or any indication
- 7 specifically about a possible role of cigarette
- 8 diameter.
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Put in a late objection:
- 10 Vague as to "nicotine transfer."
- 11 Q. Sir, have you come to any conclusions concerning
- 12 the importance of pressure drop with relationship to
- 13 nicotine transfer?
- MR. McGAAN: Same objection.
- 15 A. No, I haven't.
- 16 Q. Have you come to any conclusion regarding the
- 17 effect of tow deniers to nicotine transfer?
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Same objection as to the whole
- 19 question.
- 20 A. No, not specifically. All the things you
- 21 mention are going to affect smoke deliveries and
- 22 therefore the transfer of everything that's in smoke,
- 23 including nicotine, but not specifically as it
- 24 relates to nicotine transfer.
- 25 Q. All right.

- 1 A. But I'm not sure, as my counsel indicates, I'm
- 2 not sure what you mean by "nicotine transfer." Do
- 3 you mean just the amount of nicotine that occurs in
- 4 smoke, nicotine-transfer efficiency as separate from
- 5 tar?
- 6 Q. Well the form or the amount of nicotine that's
- 7 transferred in cigarette smoke.
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Same objection.
- 9 A. I think all of those things can have an effect
- 10 on delivery, smoke delivery.
- 11 Q. All right. How does pressure drop affect
- 12 nicotine delivery?
- 13 A. That one in particular, I don't know.
- 14 Q. All right. How about --
- By the way, what do you understand "tow deniers"
- 16 to be?
- 17 A. The -- I may be wrong on this, not my area, but
- 18 the diameter of the fibers used to construct filter
- 19 tow material, and the -- how tightly they're
- 20 compacted, compressed within the matrix of the
- 21 cellulose acetate fiber material.
- 22 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 23 Q. Do you have any or have you arrived at any
- 24 conclusions about the effect of tow deniers on
- 25 nicotine delivery?

- 1 A. Only a general impression. It's not, again, not
- 2 my area, but I would expect that the more tightly
- 3 packed and the smaller diameter the fibers, that the
- 4 greater the efficiency that you would have at
- 5 filtering out smoke constituents, including nicotine.
- 6 Q. Have you researched that so that you could
- 7 express it as an expert opinion?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. Have you looked at the issue of pressure drop
- 10 and its relationship to nicotine to the point where
- 11 you could express an expert opinion on that?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. Have you looked at the subject of diameter of
- 14 cigarettes in order to be able to speak
- 15 authoritatively on that subject?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 Q. Now in addition to tow deniers, the choice of
- 18 tow materials, does it have anything to do with
- 19 nicotine delivery in the smoke?
- 20 A. I would think that it could. I mean, I've seen
- 21 some experimental evidence that suggests that the
- 22 nature of the tow material -- Well I'm sorry, it
- 23 wasn't the nature of the tow material, it was
- 24 something else. No.
- 25 Q. All right. No, the nature of the tow materials

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- 1 don't have anything to do with nicotine delivery; is
- 2 that --
- 3 A. No, I am not an expert or have not seen anything
- 4 specifically that would provide any indication to me
- 5 about what the effect might be.
- 6 Q. All right.
- 7 A. I'm not saying it doesn't do it; I'm saying I'm
- 8 not aware.
- 9 Q. You just don't know one way or the other, do
- 10 you?
- 11 A. No. I mean, not in an expert way. I can
- 12 speculate, but I prefer not to.
- 13 Q. All right. By the way, how do you define the
- 14 word "tow"? To what do you refer when we use that?
- 15 A. Cellulose acetate fiber that's used to construct
- 16 filter material.
- 17 Q. Is there anything about the paper that's used in
- 18 Brown & Williamson's cigarettes that affects nicotine
- 19 delivery?
- 20 A. Potentially papers could influence the total
- 21 burn rate of the cigarette, and if the burn rate is
- 22 faster you will get less puffs when you measure
- 23 deliveries on the FTC smoking -- under the FTC
- 24 smoking regimen. On the contrary, if the paper is
- 25 such that the burn rate is slower, you'd get more

- 1 puffs because there would be less smolder between
- 2 puffs, so you get more puffs and so deliveries would
- 3 go up.
- 4 Q. Sir, when a person inhales a cigarette, does the
- 5 material that's inhaled go to all parts of the lung?
- 6 A. I don't know if it goes to all parts. There's a
- 7 lot of materials. Smoke is not a homogeneous thing,
- 8 it's a mixture of gases and particles, and I'm not
- 9 sure if anyone knows every place that all those
- 10 things go.
- 11 Q. Have you ever looked at any research that
- 12 addresses that issue as to whether smoke gets --
- 13 pardon me -- whether the material that's inhaled as a
- 14 result of a cigarette puff goes to all parts of the
- 15 lungs?
- 16 A. I have seen some studies that look at particle
- 17 retention. Typically it's looking at just total
- 18 retention, the amount that's retained by the lungs.
- 19 I don't recall specifically something that has looked
- 20 at the specific areas of the lung that it went to. I
- 21 think I may have reviewed something along that line
- 22 but I don't have recollection of it right now that I
- 23 could talk specifically about it. Mostly what I've
- 24 seen are studies that just try to -- try to describe
- 25 total particle retention.

- 1 Q. Can you direct me to any research that's been
- 2 done by B&W or BATCo that would indicate that there
- 3 is a dead area in the lungs which do not receive any
- 4 particles when a cigarette smoke is puffed?
- 5 A. No, I can't think of anything like that.
- 6 Q. And to the best of your knowledge, when a smoker
- 7 inhales a puff of cigarette smoke the particles go to
- 8 all parts of the lungs; right?
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 10 A. I think that would depend on the size of the
- 11 particles. I've got no reason to confirm or deny
- 12 where the smoke may go. It may go to all parts of
- 13 the lung, it may not, I just don't know.
- 14 Q. Well focusing on the size-of-the-particle issue,
- 15 is there any research that you're aware of that would
- 16 demonstrate that a particular particle size goes to a
- 17 particular part of the lung?
- 18 A. Generally larger particles tend to deposit in
- 19 the upper respiratory tract, smaller particles are
- 20 more likely to have access to the lower parts of the
- 21 respiratory tract.
- 22 Q. Is unbound nicotine a larger or a smaller sized
- 23 molecule than bound nicotine?
- 24 A. I don't really know. I'd have to speculate. I
- 25 would assume that so-called unbound would be smaller.

- 1 Q. That's because it has fewer ions, doesn't it?
- 2 A. Protons.
- 3 Q. Pro -- Let me rephrase the question.
- 4 That's because --
- 5 A. It was close.
- 6 Q. You would assume that unbound nicotine is a
- 7 smaller particle because it has fewer protons than
- 8 bound nicotine; right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Just so we're clear here, nicotine which is
- 11 inhaled through cigarette smoke by a smoker is in
- 12 particulate form, isn't it?
- 13 A. Primarily, yes. Almost exclusively.
- 14 Q. Pardon me.
- 15 You mentioned that generally larger particles
- 16 tend to deposit in the upper respiratory tract and
- 17 smaller particles are more likely to have access to
- 18 the lower parts of the respiratory tract. You're
- 19 referring to human beings with that answer, weren't
- 20 you, sir?
- 21 A. I believe that's the case with both human beings
- 22 and animals.
- 23 Q. And --
- 24 A. Of course it depends on the particular anatomy
- 25 of the host that you're talking about.

- 1 Q. What research are you referring to in support of
- 2 your answer that generally larger particles tend to
- 3 deposit in the upper respiratory tract and smaller
- 4 particles are more likely to have access to the lower
- 5 parts of the respiratory tract?
- 6 A. Mostly just general toxicological literature and
- 7 pharmacology literature. When you take courses in
- 8 this and you're in the part of the course where they
- 9 describe absorption of materials, one of the first
- 10 things that they teach you is that large particles
- 11 tend to get deposited in the upper respiratory tract,
- 12 the small particles tend to get deposited in the
- 13 lower parts of the respiratory tract. I'm not -- I
- 14 don't have a specific article in mind. It's just
- 15 sort of general knowledge that's taught in courses
- 16 that you take in pharmacology and toxicology.
- 17 Q. Sir, has Brown & Williamson ever done any
- 18 research on the issue of whether smaller particles
- 19 are deposited in the lower respiratory tract, whereas
- 20 larger particles tend to be deposited in the upper
- 21 respiratory tract?
- 22 A. Not that I -- Not that I'm aware of.
- 23 Q. Has BATCo ever done any research in that area?
- 24 A. Not that I'm aware of, but I was thinking you
- 25 meant BATCo in that answer -- my previous answer.

- 1 Q. Well just -- I just want to make sure that we're
- 2 clear.
- 3 Have any of the associated companies with Brown
- 4 & Williamson ever done any research that focuses on
- 5 where a nicotine particle of a particular size might
- 6 go in the human lung?
- 7 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 8 Q. If I were to try and find some of this general
- 9 toxicological research that you referred to on --
- 10 that focused on the issue of where particles of
- 11 various sizes go, to what books would you refer me,
- 12 sir?
- 13 A. Well one might be Casarett & Doull, it's a
- 14 standard toxicology textbook. Another one would be
- 15 Patty's Industrial Hygiene, and parts of Patty's
- 16 Industrial Hygiene deal with fundamental issues about
- 17 chemical absorption, distribution, metabolism,
- 18 toxicology. I would think any pharmacology textbook,
- 19 you know, one of the beginning chapters is going to
- 20 be absorption, metabolism, distribution of
- 21 substances, it'll discuss there. I would say in
- 22 virtually any textbook on either toxicology or
- 23 pharmacology or industrial hygiene, for that matter,
- 24 would have discussion about that.
- 25 Q. Would you agree that then it's well known within

- 1 the tobacco industry that smaller particles are more
- 2 likely to have access to the lower parts of the
- 3 respiratory tract than larger particles in cigarette
- 4 smoke?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, may call for
- 6 speculation.
- 7 A. I would think that that would be known.
- 8 Q. You knew that when you were at R.J. Reynolds;
- 9 right?
- 10 A. Yes.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to what.
- 12 Q. Did R.J. Reynolds ever do any research on
- 13 whether large particles deposit in the upper
- 14 respiratory tract and smaller particles are likely to
- 15 have access to the lower part of the respiratory
- 16 tract?
- 17 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 18 Q. Sir, have we talked about all of the conclusions
- 19 that you have drawn related to the four issues that
- 20 you mentioned earlier concerning nicotine that
- 21 started with does Brown & Williamson spike -- spike
- 22 its cigarettes with nicotine?
- 23 A. About spiking?
- 24 Q. Well, you listed four different subjects.
- MR. McGAAN: Why don't we go back to what

- 1 they are, just so we're clear.
- 2 MS. WIVELL: I'm trying to find my notes.
- 3 MR. McGAAN: I've got mine. All you have
- 4 to do is ask and I'll read it back.
- 5 Q. All right. Correct me if I'm wrong, sir, but I
- 6 think earlier you said that after allegations had
- 7 been made by the FDA and the press that -- that Brown
- 8 & Williamson spiked its cigarettes with nicotine,
- 9 that it altered its nicotine levels in order to
- 10 addict smokers, that ammonia was added to enhance
- 11 nicotine effect to addict smokers, and that ammonia
- 12 was added to increase the bioavailability of nicotine
- 13 in -- in -- or for the purpose of addicting smokers.
- 14 Is that essentially a synopsis of the issues
- 15 that you looked at after the FDA proposed its
- 16 rulemaking concerning treating cigarettes as drugs?
- 17 A. Essentially, yes.
- 18 Q. All right. Have we talked about all of the
- 19 conclusions that you have reached concerning those
- 20 four subjects this morning?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 22 A. Okay. Let me go through them again, spiking,
- 23 and I --
- 24 Q. Alters the nicotine level to addict.
- 25 A. And I don't know if we talked about that one,

- 1 but anyway. What my conclusion is is that I don't
- 2 believe, on that particular one, I've looked at
- 3 deliveries of our products which are published in FTC
- 4 reports, and I don't see any indication that nicotine
- 5 deliveries have gone up over the years for our
- 6 products, they've gone down, which I think is a
- 7 relevant conclusion.
- 8 Q. You're talking about total nicotine delivery.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Have you addressed the issue of whether the form
- 11 of the nicotine in those deliveries has changed?
- 12 A. Well I think we did when we talked about
- 13 ammonia, and my view there was that it -- based on my
- 14 understanding of how ammonia is theoretically
- 15 effectuating a change in the form, my -- my
- 16 conclusion is that it's not because it doesn't -- our
- 17 use of ammonia in our products doesn't effectuate a
- 18 change in pH that would result in such a form change.
- 19 Q. Does ammonia, as used in Brown & Williamson's
- 20 cigarettes, free up nicotine from an unbound to a
- 21 bound form?
- 22 A. I'm not sure what you mean by "free up." Could
- 23 you please explain that?
- 24 Q. All right. Okay. We've established Brown &
- 25 Williamson uses nicotine -- Strike that.

- 1 We've established Brown & Williamson uses
- 2 ammonia in its marketed cigarettes; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And does Brown & Williamson -- I'm sorry, strike
- 5 that.
- 6 Does the use of ammonia change the form of the
- 7 nicotine that's delivered to the smoker from unbound
- 8 -- I'm sorry -- from bound to unbound?
- 9 A. Not based on the data that I've reviewed.
- 10 Q. And have we talked about the data that you've
- 11 reviewed that you base that on?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Just so we're clear here, is it your testimony
- 14 that when a person takes a puff of a cigarette that's
- 15 marketed by Brown & Williamson that's ammonia
- 16 treated, that he or she is not taking in more free
- 17 nicotine than if that cigarette were not ammonia
- 18 treated?
- 19 A. Yes. That's my understanding based on my -- my
- 20 understanding of what the theory is of how ammonia
- 21 supposedly does this and what the basis of it is and
- 22 the measurements that we've made about the
- 23 characteristics of our products.
- 24 Q. Does ammonia treatment, as used in Brown &
- 25 Williamson, increase extractable nicotine?

- 1 A. Well "extractable nicotine" is a term that --
- 2 Well there's a long history behind what extractable
- 3 nicotine means. I suppose I could ask you to define
- 4 it to be more clear. I mean, I have an understanding
- 5 of what I think it means, but perhaps you can define
- 6 it and I'll answer your question.
- 7 Q. Well going back to Exhibit 4405, on page 023 it
- 8 says, "Hence it is the free nicotine (which
- 9 correlates with extractable nicotine) which is
- 10 associated with IMPACT, i.e. the higher the free or
- 11 extractable nicotine, the higher the IMPACT." Right?
- 12 A. Yes. Let me just make a note here. This
- 13 document appears to be from the marketing department
- 14 so I don't know if I would conclude that this is a
- 15 scientific document or a scientific assessment. It
- 16 appears to be some speculation probably by some
- 17 marketing person, but let me break that statement
- 18 apart.
- 19 I'm sorry. You're saying "hence free nicotine"
- 20 -- I'm sorry, what are you asking me to respond to?
- 21 Q. All right. Well the last paragraph on the page
- 22 023 --
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. -- that we've been looking at --
- 25 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. -- says "Hence it is the free nicotine (which
- 2 correlates with extractable nicotine) which is
- 3 associated with IMPACT i.e." the larger -- or I'm
- 4 sorry -- "the higher the free or extractable
- 5 nicotine, the higher the IMPACT."
- 6 A. Okay.
- 7 Q. Right. Now this author uses the word
- 8 "extractable nicotine"; right?
- 9 A. Right.
- 10 Q. All right. Keeping in mind --
- 11 Have you talked with the author of this
- 12 document?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Have you talked with any of the BATCo scientists
- 15 about what they mean when they use the word
- 16 "extractable nicotine" in any of their documents?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. Well what do you understand "extractable
- 19 nicotine" to mean, sir?
- 20 A. Well my review of the documents indicates it's
- 21 been used in several ways and it's been measured in
- 22 several ways. Generally there is a belief that
- 23 so-called extractable nicotine correlates with free
- 24 nicotine. There is no way to directly measure the
- 25 amount of free nicotine or bound nicotine in any

- 1 analytical procedure so attempts have been made to
- 2 try to ascertain that using various techniques. The
- 3 methods used and applied to that have changed over
- 4 time and so therefore different results have been
- 5 obtained depending upon which method was used, which
- 6 solvents were used and so forth.
- 7 I've seen data that actually contradicts or
- 8 certainly doesn't support the statement that free
- 9 nicotine correlates with extractable nicotine because
- 10 I've seen reports where they -- they did extractable
- 11 nicotine measurements and they reported that this
- 12 means there's X percent free nicotine, but based on
- 13 the pH of the smoke there's no way there could be
- 14 that much free nicotine if you -- if you know what
- 15 the -- the PKA is of the one ionizable group that's
- 16 in consideration here versus the pH of the medium,
- 17 there is just no way applying the
- 18 Henderson-Hasselbach equation.
- 19 So the correlation isn't all that great, but I
- 20 think it depends largely on the method that's used.
- 21 So that's one issue that I'm not really certain
- 22 about, and I don't believe we really have a -- we
- 23 really can say with a great deal of confidence that
- 24 free nicotine correlates with extractable nicotine,
- 25 but nevertheless the extractable nicotine is a

- 1 analytical procedure that was -- that was developed
- 2 and thought to possibly correlate to the amount of
- 3 free nicotine.
- 4 Q. And in fact it was a --
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Were you done? I'm sorry.
- 6 Were you done?
- 7 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 8 A. Well I think you were asking the question "is
- 9 free nicotine the same thing as extractable," and
- 10 what I was trying to say is no, it's not.
- 11 Extractable nicotine is an attempt to measure,
- 12 indirectly, the level of free nicotine, but the ways
- 13 that that's been done over the years has varied quite
- 14 a bit and the degree of correlation has also varied
- 15 and therefore the meaning, when one says "extractable
- 16 nicotine" unless they define, you know, what
- 17 analytical procedure and what method they're using,
- 18 you don't really know what they're talking about.
- 19 Q. Well sir, it was a working hypothesis within
- 20 Brown & Williamson that there was a correlation
- 21 between free nicotine and extractable nicotine.
- 22 Isn't that right?
- 23 A. Some people certainly --
- 24 MR. McGAAN: Object. Object, calls for
- 25 speculation and vague.

- 1 A. I have seen indication in documents that some
- 2 people did have that as a hypothesis or a belief.
- 3 Q. And as a matter of fact that is one of the
- 4 reasons why ammonia technology was adopted at Brown &
- 5 Williamson, isn't it, sir?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 7 A. What was one of the reasons why ammonia
- 8 technology was developed?
- 9 Q. This belief that there was a correlation between
- 10 free nicotine and extractable nicotine.
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 12 testimony about the belief.
- 13 A. My understanding is that ammonia technology was
- 14 adopted to achieve the -- the types of flavor notes
- 15 that one gets when -- when ammonia reacts with
- 16 sugars, basically.
- 17 Q. And what do you base that opinion on, sir?
- 18 A. Discussion with various people in Brown &
- 19 Williamson, review of various documents --
- 20 Q. Discu -- Oh, I'm sorry.
- 21 A. -- where we've measured the types of flavor
- 22 compounds that are generated when ammonia reacts with
- 23 sugars.
- 24 Q. All right. With whom have you discussed this
- 25 subject?

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- 1 A. Names?
- 2 Q. Yeah.
- 3 A. Oh, John Lauterbach, Drew McMurtrie, Hugh
- 4 Honeycutt. I can't remember everyone I may have
- 5 discussed it with.
- 6 Q. Now you said you also reviewed various documents
- 7 where there had been a measurement of the type of
- 8 flavor compounds generated when ammonia reacts with
- 9 sugar; right?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. All right. What documents are those?
- 12 A. I don't remember them by name. I know that some
- 13 of them were associated with things that you've
- 14 already mentioned, the so-called reverse
- 15 engineering. One report that you mentioned that
- 16 talked about reverse engineering of Philip Morris
- 17 products I think spent a lot of time focusing on
- 18 those types of reactions that occurred.
- 19 Q. Well is it your testimony that the presumed
- 20 association between free nicotine and extractable
- 21 nicotine played no role in the adoption of ammonia
- 22 technology by Brown & Williamson?
- 23 A. I don't know if it played any role whatsoever or
- 24 not. My understanding is that a lot of people
- 25 believed a lot of different things about what ammonia

- 1 may be doing. The primary reason for using it was to
- 2 achieve flavor contributions, and then people
- 3 speculated, well maybe, you know, in addition to that
- 4 it's doing this, that or the other.
- 5 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 6 (Record read by the reporter.)
- 7 A. Also let me mention another major reason that I
- 8 forgot to mention for use of certain types of
- 9 ammonia-related ingredients, and that's to achieve
- 10 what's called -- a phenomenon called pectin release
- 11 whereby diammonium phosphate in particular can
- 12 release pectins which occur naturally in tobacco to
- 13 -- which can act as binders or jelling agents to
- 14 help bind reconstituted tobacco and form a sheet.
- 15 And I'm -- And I neglected to mention or forgot to
- 16 mention that was also a major reason why -- why this
- 17 material was used.
- 18 But anyway, the two major reasons were the
- 19 pectin release, it was then discovered that it also
- 20 contributes flavor, and then people went on to
- 21 speculate about other things it may be doing from a
- 22 sort of a hypothetical chemistry point of view. But
- 23 certainly those things were talked about and
- 24 discussed and speculated about in our documents.
- 25 Q. And by "those things" you mean increased

- 1 nicotine transfer; right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. So you would agree that there are documents of
- 4 Brown & Williamson which show that people within the
- 5 company were looking at ammonia technology as a way
- 6 to try and increase nicotine-transfer efficiency;
- 7 right?
- 8 A. I don't know if I could characterize it as a way
- 9 to try to increase it. They certainly noted that it
- 10 might be a possibility or speculated it might be a
- 11 possibility, and some may have viewed it as a
- 12 beneficial -- as a beneficial thing.
- 13 The thing that makes me doubtful as to whether
- 14 or not it really was technically feasible is that
- 15 when you look at the -- the data upon which, from my
- 16 understanding what people relied on to say yes, there
- 17 is an increase in nicotine-transfer efficiency, you
- 18 don't see that it would actually have a practical
- 19 effect on specifically increasing nicotine relative
- 20 to tar, that what it would be do is increase total
- 21 deliveries, which wouldn't really have any practical
- 22 effect because if total deliveries went up then the
- 23 product would deliver smoke outside its specified tar
- 24 range and that something would have to be done in the
- 25 cigarette-design process to bring that back down,

- 1 which would bring the nicotine delivery back down as
- 2 well.
- 3 Q. Well sir, you're referring to nicotine delivery
- 4 as measured by an FTC machine --
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. -- in that answer, aren't you?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Now sir, you said a little bit ago that you had
- 9 seen some evidence which contradicted -- I'm going to
- 10 try and find it so I can quote you correctly here.
- 11 MS. WIVELL: I can't get the machine to
- 12 search right so I'm going to try and paraphrase
- 13 here.
- 14 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- 15 Q. You say you've "seen data that actually
- 16 contradicts or certainly wouldn't support the
- 17 statement that free nicotine correlates with
- 18 extractable nicotine."
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. All right. What data are you referring to
- 21 there, sir?
- 22 A. I forgot exactly what it was. It was a memo, I
- 23 saw it recently, and what it was is it was a memo
- 24 that contained statements along this line that --
- 25 essentially suggesting that extractable nicotine

- 1 equated to free nicotine. And in the memo there was
- 2 a table of data which showed pH measurements for
- 3 various products and then extractable nicotine -- I
- 4 believe extractable nicotine levels and then a
- 5 presumed free nicotine level. And I remember
- 6 specifically that it was at -- the pH was something
- 7 like around, I don't know, 6, maybe 5 and a half or
- 8 6, but for an extractable nicotine level they
- 9 measured something like 75 percent extractable
- 10 nicotine. And I know there is no way that a
- 11 cigarette -- for nicotine to be present at pH 5.5 or
- 12 6 there is no way the amount of free nicotine is
- 13 going to be 75 percent. If you simply do an estimate
- 14 using the Henderson-Hasselbach equation it would
- 15 probably be less than 2 or 3 percent. So that was an
- 16 example -- Or maybe no more than 5 or 6 percent. I
- 17 shouldn't throw numbers around without actually
- 18 crunching them. But based on my knowledge of what
- 19 the association curve looks like I immediately looked
- 20 at it and said there's just no way that this
- 21 extractable nicotine estimate of free nicotine is in
- 22 any way jiving with the pH that was actually measured
- 23 in the smoke, so that was one example there.
- 24 Q. Well sir, is this document a Brown & Williamson
- 25 or BATCo document?

- 1 A. I don't remember if it was a BATCo or Brown &
- 2 Williamson document.
- 3 Q. Is there any other data that you can point me to
- 4 that would support your opinion?
- 5 A. That's all I can remember at this time.
- 6 Q. Now you have mentioned this Harrison
- 7 Hasselbach --
- 8 A. Henderson-Hasselbach.
- 9 Q. I'm sorry, thank you. The Henderson-Hasselbach
- 10 equation. Where would I go to try and find that if I
- 11 wanted to figure out what you were talking about?
- 12 A. Any standard chemistry textbook, any high school
- 13 or college chemistry textbook.
- 14 Q. And is -- Strike that.
- MS. WIVELL: Why don't we take a lunch
- 16 break. Wait, before we do that, just a couple other
- 17 questions.
- 18 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 19 Q. You would agree, sir, that it's technologically
- 20 feasible to remove nicotine from tobacco in the
- 21 cigarette-manufacturing process.
- 22 A. It's technically feasible to remove it from
- 23 tobacco, but when you say "in the
- 24 cigarette-manufacturing process," not in the process
- 25 as I know it. It would require an entirely different

1 -- I mean, it would require a major engineering

2 project. It certainly isn't possible in the process 3 that we have at Brown & Williamson, but it is 4 technically feasible to remove nicotine from tobacco. 5 Q. You would also agree that it's technologically 6 feasible to reduce the level of nicotine in 7 cigarettes; right? 8 A. Yes. 9 Q. Sir, the low tar/low tar --10 MS. WIVELL: Why don't we take a lunch 11 break. 12 THE WITNESS: Okay. THE REPORTER: Off the record, please. 13 (Luncheon recess taken at approximately 14 15 12:05 p.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

- 1 AFTERNOON SESSION
- 2 (Deposition reconvened at approximately
- 3 1:00 p.m.)
- 4 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 5 Q. Sir, I would like to turn to a subject that's
- 6 covered on the second page of your expert report,
- 7 Exhibit 4400.
- 8 A. On page -- where it says "page 2"?
- 9 Q. Well I'm talking about the page that says
- 10 "Primary Opinions."
- 11 A. Okay.
- 12 Q. Are we on the same page?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Directing your attention to the second paragraph
- 15 under "Primary Opinions."
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. It says, "Additives included in Brown &
- 18 Williamson's cigarettes are evaluated on a 'weight of
- 19 the evidence' approach. This approach focuses on
- 20 several factors to determine whether it is
- 21 appropriate to include the additive in the cigarette
- 22 or its packaging material"; right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. All right. Well sir, I'm not going to focus on
- 25 additives and packaging material. That refers to the

- 1 pack, doesn't it?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. It doesn't refer to the cigarette itself, does
- 4 it?
- 5 A. No.
- 6 Q. All right. Are there any packaging material
- 7 additives which affect the cigarettes that are placed
- 8 in them?
- 9 A. They could. There could be. An example might
- 10 be if any solvents are used in the application of any
- 11 of the materials to packaging, there could be some
- 12 migration to the cigarettes.
- 13 Q. Is there?
- 14 A. Yes, there -- we have indication that there is
- 15 in some cases.
- 16 Q. What migrates to the cigarettes?
- 17 A. Solvents used to apply inks and dyes to color
- 18 the package, the outside of the packaging material.
- 19 There may be trace residual solvents left and so the
- 20 packaging material, as it comes to us, may contain
- 21 trace residues and those could migrate throughout the
- 22 cigarette pack.
- 23 Q. Trace residues of what?
- 24 A. Solvents.
- 25 Q. What solvents?

- 1 A. Isopropyl alcohol.
- 2 Q. Now sir, focusing on the additives to the
- 3 cigarettes themselves, how do you define "additive"?
- 4 A. Well I guess I would define it as a material
- 5 added to tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes.
- 6 Q. You would agree that the cigarette is a whole
- 7 lot more -- I'm sorry, strike that.
- 8 You would agree that the cigarette that's
- 9 manufactured by Brown & Williamson and sold here in
- 10 Minnesota is a whole lot more than just tobacco
- 11 wrapped up in a piece of paper, wouldn't you?
- 12 A. There are other -- I don't know what you mean by
- 13 "a whole lot more," but what I would say is there is
- 14 -- there are other elements in a cigarette other
- 15 than just tobacco and paper.
- 16 Q. There are over 300 different additives which are
- 17 used by Brown & Williamson; isn't that true?
- 18 A. That's true, but not in any given cigarette.
- 19 You mean -- You mean collectively the entire amount
- 20 of additives or numbers of additives. That is true.
- 21 Q. All right. What's the largest number of
- 22 additives which are used in a cigarette?
- 23 A. I don't know the exact number.
- 24 Q. Which cigarette has the most additives?
- 25 A. I'm not even sure if I even know the brand that

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- 1 has the largest number.
- 2 Q. Now sir, you would agree that the nature of the
- 3 additives which are used by Brown & Williamson are
- 4 among its most closely guarded trade secrets.
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And as a matter of fact, Brown & Williamson does
- 7 not disclose the additives that are used in its
- 8 cigarettes to the public, does it?
- 9 A. Some of the additives are disclosed, like
- 10 menthol, for example.
- 11 Q. All right. Well apart from menthol, what other
- 12 additives are disclosed to the public?
- 13 A. There have been a lot of -- There's been a lot
- 14 of literature and a lot of things talked about in --
- 15 to the public in various sources of information about
- 16 additives used in cigarette tobacco, but  $\operatorname{--}$  and so
- 17 the public is aware about the types of additives
- 18 used, but Brown & Williamson hasn't specifically
- 19 disclosed its brand recipes to the public.
- 20 Q. Well sir, are the additives listed on the pack
- 21 of cigarettes that a consumer buys?
- 22 A. Other than menthol, no.
- 23 Q. All right. Now there is a telephone number on a
- 24 Brown & Williamson-manufactured pack of cigarettes
- 25 that -- where the consumer can call if they have

- 1 questions; right?
- 2 A. That's correct.
- 3 Q. And you would agree that if a consumer were to
- 4 call Brown & Williamson and ask, for example, in
- 5 addition to menthol, what additives are used in Kool
- 6 cigarettes, they would not get that information from
- 7 that toll-free number, would they?
- 8 A. It depends upon the circumstances of their
- 9 inquiry, but as a general proposition if a person
- 10 just calls because they say I just want to know for
- 11 no particular reason, I don't believe we would give
- 12 them the brand recipe of our brands, no.
- 13 Q. Well sir, you wouldn't even tell them, without
- 14 giving them the recipe, what ingredients made up that
- 15 recipe, would you?
- 16 A. I don't believe so.
- 17 Q. And as a matter of fact, Brown & Williamson and
- 18 the other tobacco companies resisted the government's
- 19 efforts to have them tell the government what
- 20 additives were used in their cigarettes; right?
- 21 A. Can you refer me to what example or context or a
- 22 situation you're referring to?
- 23 Q. Well sir, you're aware that since -- in the
- 24 early '80s there was legislation passed that required
- 25 -- or rules made that required the tobacco industry

- 1 in the United States to disclose the additives in
- 2 their cigarettes; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And the cigarette manufacturers opposed those
- 5 disclosures; right?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, may call for
- 7 speculation.
- 8 A. I don't have any direct knowledge or exposure to
- 9 what happened in the early '80s concerning those
- 10 discussions or negotiations or whatever.
- 11 Q. Well sir, you've studied additives for
- 12 cigarettes ever since you joined R.J. Reynolds in
- 13 1985; right?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And you understood, based on your research, that
- 16 the additive disclosure requirements were objected to
- 17 by the tobacco industry, didn't you?
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 19 A. By the time I -- When I first started getting
- 20 involved in the tobacco industry in the ingredients
- 21 area this was all something that had already
- 22 happened. By the time I joined RJR, we already had a
- 23 -- an obligation to disclose the ingredients used in
- 24 cigarettes to the government. That was --
- I believe the things you might be referring to

- 1 were things that occurred before my time with the
- 2 tobacco industry.
- 3 Q. You would agree that this obligation to disclose
- 4 the ingredients used in cigarettes to the government
- 5 do not require the tobacco companies to disclose
- 6 those same ingredients to the public.
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. And has, to your knowledge, any cigarette
- 9 manufacturer ever voluntarily public -- publicly
- 10 disclosed those ingredients which make up the recipe
- 11 for its cigarettes?
- 12 A. The industry disclosed to the public the entire
- 13 composite list of ingredients used in its -- in its
- 14 products collectively as a composite list, but
- 15 they've never disclosed, to my knowledge, the
- 16 specific recipes for specific brands.
- 17 Q. Now sir, you would agree that most of the
- 18 research that has been conducted by Brown &
- 19 Williamson on its cigarettes have used as a
- 20 comparison the Kentucky reference cigarette; right?
- 21 A. I don't know if I can say that most of the
- 22 research has used that. I don't believe that to be
- 23 true.
- 24 Q. Well sir, do you understand that the industry
- 25 has collected the bulk of the information it has on

- 1 research related to cigarettes on the Kentucky
- 2 reference cigarette?
- 3 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 4 A. That's not my understanding. I know that the
- 5 Kentucky reference cigarette was developed by the
- 6 University of Kentucky to be used by outside
- 7 investigators as well -- well anybody who's really
- 8 looking into tobacco matters, to have a standard
- 9 reference control whereby they could compare results
- 10 of other tests. But I don't -- I don't think I could
- 11 -- could say that, yes, the bulk of the research --
- 12 I know it's been used, but I don't know if I could
- 13 say that the bulk of research has been -- has used
- 14 that cigarette.
- 15 Q. All right. Well focusing on the Kentucky
- 16 reference cigarette for a moment, do you know the
- 17 precise formula of that cigarette?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Have you ever tried to obtain the precise
- 20 formula for the Kentucky reference cigarette?
- 21 A. Oh, yes. I mean, I've got the information in
- 22 one of my files, but I don't -- I can't recite it.
- 23 Q. Well you would agree that the Kentucky reference
- 24 cigarette has few casings; right?
- 25 A. It contains one casing ingredient.

- 1 Q. Which is?
- 2 A. I believe sugar.
- 3 Q. And what is a "casing ingredient," sir?
- 4 A. "Casing" is a term of the art within the tobacco
- 5 industry. It refers to a class of ingredients that
- 6 are primarily syrups and sugars, and really I think
- 7 the term goes way, way, way back when -- when these
- 8 things were added to chewing tobacco to make them
- 9 taste sweet, and I guess they also aid in what's made
- 10 -- what's called "casing the product," which is to
- 11 put it in a case form or to put the chewing tobacco
- 12 in a block form, and I think that's where the term
- 13 came from.
- 14 Q. Now sir, you would agree that the Kentucky
- 15 reference cigarette does not have any top dressings
- 16 added to it.
- 17 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 18 Q. What is a top dressing?
- 19 A. "Top dressing" is a term that refers to the
- 20 application, the light application of flavoring
- 21 ingredients.
- 22 Q. What does the phrase "biological activity" mean
- 23 to you, sir?
- 24 A. To me it means a response elicited in some
- 25 biological test system.

- 1 Q. You would agree that there are some ingredients
- 2 in marketed cigarettes which are shown to be
- 3 biologically active; right?
- 4 A. I would say that virtually every substance in
- 5 the universe exhibits biological activity if tested
- 6 in a range of studies, including flavor ingredients
- 7 and other ingredients that are used in cigarette
- 8 products.
- 9 Q. Well you would agree that if one tested the
- 10 biological activity of a Kentucky reference
- 11 cigarette, if it did not have the same casings and
- 12 top dressings as marketed cigarettes you'd be testing
- 13 the wrong product, wouldn't you?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague and
- 15 argumentative.
- 16 A. I'm not sure I understand -- I don't know if I
- 17 really understand your question, if you could please
- 18 rephrase that.
- 19 Q. All right. Well you would agree, wouldn't you,
- 20 that in marketed cigarettes which Brown & Williamson
- 21 sells in the State of Minnesota there are casings
- 22 that are used.
- 23 A. I assume in some of them, yes.
- 24 Q. And there are casing that are --
- 25 A. The ones that we supply, yes.

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- 1 Q. There are casings utilized in the cigarettes
- 2 which are marketed by B&W in Minnesota which are not
- 3 used in the Kentucky reference cigarette.
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And there are top dressings added to cigarettes
- 6 that are marketed in the State of Minnesota by B&W.
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And there are top dressings used in B&W's
- 9 marketed cigarettes which are not used in the
- 10 Kentucky reference cigarette; right?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And you would agree that if one were testing the
- 13 biological activity of a cigarette and were testing
- 14 the biological activity of a Kentucky reference
- 15 cigarette, that because of the differences in the
- 16 recipe for the Kentucky reference cigarette and those
- 17 cigarettes which are marketed by Brown & Williamson,
- 18 it wouldn't be an accurate comparison of the
- 19 biological activity to compare the Kentucky reference
- 20 cigarette with Brown & Williamson's marketed
- 21 cigarette; right?
- 22 MR. McGAAN: Object, compound and vague as
- 23 to both terms and purpose.
- 24 A. I would say it depends upon what the objectives
- 25 of the comparison that are being made are. If -- If,

- 1 for example, one is trying to ascertain whether or
- 2 not addition of ingredients to a commercial-type
- 3 cigarette at all changes its biological activity in
- 4 comparison to a standard reference cigarette which
- 5 has minimal or no additives to see if there's a
- 6 difference, I would think that's a valid comparison.
- 7 And if it -- And if a measure -- if a test were made
- 8 on the smoke of those two cigarettes in a biological
- 9 test system and they were shown to be not different,
- 10 then I think that's a valid comparison and a
- 11 conclusion may be that the evidence doesn't suggest
- 12 that addition of ingredients to this cigarette alters
- 13 in any way its biological activity in whatever
- 14 measure you're using compared to a Kentucky reference
- 15 cigarette, which as we just discussed has a minimal
- 16 amount of ingredients.
- 17 Q. All right, sir. Well let me ask you this.
- 18 Would you agree that one could not conclude anything
- 19 about the biological activity of a marketed cigarette
- 20 by merely testing a Kentucky reference cigarette?
- 21 A. No, I wouldn't agree with that because we just
- 22 discussed Kentucky reference cigarettes contain
- 23 sugar, and you also didn't mention another ingredient
- 24 that they contain, which is glycerol, which is a
- 25 humectant, and while those are only two ingredients

- 1 of many possible ingredients in terms of numbers, by
- 2 -- in terms of absolute weight or the amount of
- 3 total additives added to a blend, they represent the
- 4 majority of the total amount of additives added to a
- 5 blend. So I think a test of a Kentucky reference
- 6 cigarette at least tests two ingredients that -- that
- 7 are comparable to a lot of ingredients that are used
- 8 in commercial cigarettes. And your statement was it
- 9 tells you nothing, and that's what I'm taking issue
- 10 with, is I think it tells you more than nothing. It
- 11 tells you something in fact.
- 12 Q. All right. It may tell you something, but it
- 13 would be better, you would agree, if one wants to
- 14 make conclusions about the biological activity of a
- 15 marketed cigarette, to test the marketed cigarette;
- 16 right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to "better."
- 18 A. It depends upon what the objectives of the
- 19 assessment are.
- 20 Q. All right. Well if the objectives of the
- 21 assessment are to test the biological activity of the
- 22 marketed cigarette, --
- 23 A. Umm-hmm.
- 24 Q. -- it would be appropriate to -- to actually use
- 25 the marketed cigarette.

- 1 A. If one wanted to ascertain what -- what the
- 2 effect of smoke from a marketed cigarette was in a
- 3 particular test, certainly you'd want to -- you'd
- 4 want to test that, but you would probably also want
- 5 to include in your test, as any good experimental
- 6 design calls for, several controls and standards, and
- 7 a Kentucky reference cigarette serves the purpose of
- 8 being a reference control or a standard.
- 9 Q. Sir, what do you understand the word "synergism"
- 10 to mean?
- 11 A. Oh, combined effect, maybe when two things may
- 12 -- when -- when combined together might be more than
- 13 the sum of the parts. In toxicological literature
- 14 "synergism" could mean additive effects, it could
- 15 mean multiplicative effects.
- 16 Q. Would you agree that at least one example of how
- 17 synergism works would be the -- the equation two plus
- 18 two equals five?
- 19 A. If you're measuring a response, I mean that --
- 20 in a mathematical sense that's impossible, but yeah,
- 21 if you're measuring a response and you get a response
- 22 of two with one thing and a response of two in the
- 23 other and you add them together and get a response of
- 24 five, that would be a synergism.
- 25 Q. All right. And wouldn't you agree that a

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- 1 cigarette, marketed cigarettes are a tobacco
- 2 toxicologist's nightmare due to the mixture of
- 3 substances which might act additively,
- 4 synergistically or antagonistically?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, compound,
- 6 argumentative, incomprehensible.
- 7 A. The issue of assessing complex mixtures, whether
- 8 it be cigarette smoke or something that's in a -- in
- 9 a waste dump site that the EPA has to address, or
- 10 assessing what's in our air or in our food is
- 11 certainly a complex issue, and toxicologists grapple
- 12 with that all the time. It's nothing that's unique
- 13 to assessing cigarette smoke. It applies to any
- 14 complex mixture which is what most of us are exposed
- 15 to in our everyday environments. That's what
- 16 regulatory agencies and toxicologists have to deal
- 17 with on a day-in and day-out basis.
- 18 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4406 marked for
- 19 identification.)
- 20 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 21 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 22 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4406, this is a document that's
- 23 headed "What are we talking about?," and bears the
- 24 Bates number 107356063; right?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Now sir, would you turn to the page that ends
- 2 with Bates number 067.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. You see there a heading "WHY THE TOBACCO
- 5 TOXICOLOGIST HAS NIGHTMARES!"; right?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Why don't you take a look at that page and tell
- 8 me if you agree that these are subjects which give a
- 9 tobacco toxicologist nightmares, in a metaphorical
- 10 sense.
- MR. McGAAN: Well object to the predicate
- 12 to the question, metaphorical or otherwise, but lacks
- 13 foundation with regard to this document and what it
- 14 might mean.
- 15 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- 16 A. So you want me to only refer to this one page?
- 17 Q. Yes, for the time being.
- 18 A. And what would you like me to talk about?
- 19 Q. Well sir --
- 20 A. Or what is your question?
- 21 Q. Do you agree that these are topics which give
- 22 the tobacco toxicologist nightmares?
- MR. McGAAN: Same objection.
- 24 A. Well I'm not going to answer your question
- 25 directly because I don't know what "nightmares" means

- 1 and I don't know who wrote this document and what
- 2 they meant by that, but what I will comment on,
- 3 though, is what I began to comment on previously,
- 4 which is any assessment of a complex mixture, whether
- 5 it be food, air we breathe, water, tobacco smoke,
- 6 presents many complexities and difficulties and there
- 7 are many uncertainties and unknowns associated with
- 8 that endeavor, and it looks to me like the person
- 9 here undertook to list some of those and describe
- 10 some of them.
- 11 And if you want, I can give an opinion on any of
- 12 these that you want, but my general opinion is that
- 13 certainly assessment of complex mixtures presents
- 14 complexities and difficulties.
- 15 Q. And you -- Strike that.
- 16 Focusing on the first issue here, the fact that
- 17 smoke is a mixture of substances which may act
- 18 additively, synergistically or antagonistically, do
- 19 you agree with that statement, sir?
- 20 MR. McGAAN: Object to the form.
- You can answer.
- 22 A. Yeah, it's quite possible that individual
- 23 substances in smoke could act additively,
- 24 synergistically or antagonistically. The difficulty
- 25 is -- Well for one thing, there's no reason to

- 1 believe that additive effects would predominate over
- 2 synergistic effects or even antagonistic effects.
- 3 You could argue equally forcefully that there are
- 4 antagonistic effects and that toxic effects of
- 5 individual constituents cancel each other out as well
- 6 as you would argue that they're synergistic. The
- 7 problem is --
- 8 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 9 A. Whereby two substances may cancel each other out
- 10 as opposed to act synergistically. The difficulty
- 11 with this particular area is one that everyone
- 12 recognizes, not just for tobacco but for complex
- 13 mixtures in general, that presents difficulties, some
- 14 research has been done in this area, by and large the
- 15 research looking at this area has only been done
- 16 looking at the -- at the action of two different
- 17 things, not potentially hundreds or thousands of
- 18 things. The studies are typically conducted at very
- 19 large doses, so you may observe either an
- 20 antagonistic effect or a synergistic effect at high
- 21 doses but no one really knows if those effects will
- 22 translate into similar antagonisms or synergisms at
- 23 low doses. Almost never is it known what the
- 24 mechanism of the antagonism or synergism effect, what
- 25 it will be, so there's no way you can make a

- 1 prediction about what relevance it may have in such a
- 2 high-dose study. They're done almost exclusively in
- 3 animals, so no one knows what effect that might have
- 4 on humans, and no one knows what effect host factors
- 5 may have; namely, individual factors such as
- 6 absorption, metabolism, elimination and other types
- 7 of things that lead to resistance to the effects of
- 8 these things. So there's a lot -- there's a lot
- 9 about this -- that's written about this in the
- 10 toxicology literature, it's recognized it's a
- 11 potential issue, but at the end of the day no one
- 12 really knows much about it and there's no way you can
- 13 make a statement with any degree of confidence that,
- 14 yeah, this is happening or this is not happening.
- 15 Q. All right. Well in your review of Brown &
- 16 Williamson documents, getting back to the subject of
- 17 additives, did you find any evidence that Brown &
- 18 Williamson tested the additives which are used in
- 19 their marketed cigarettes before they used those
- 20 additives?
- 21 A. Brown & Williamson makes an assessment on -- on
- 22 all additives and every additive that's used before
- 23 it's used in a manufactured product or a marketed
- 24 product.
- 25 Q. All right. Well let me refine my question a

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- 1 little bit more.
- We've talked in this deposition about bench
- 3 research; right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. That's done with actual Bunsen burners and test
- 6 tubes; right?
- 7 A. Sometimes.
- 8 Q. Sometimes with gas --
- 9 A. It may be, depends on what you're doing.
- 10 Q. Sometimes with gas chromatograph; --
- 11 A. Sometimes.
- 12 Q. -- right?
- 13 Well keeping in mind that that --
- 14 Keeping in mind those kinds of things as bench
- 15 research, did Brown & Williamson do any bench
- 16 research on additives to its cigarettes before it
- 17 used them?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 19 A. As I said, an assessment was made on every
- 20 additive, and the first step in any good assessment
- 21 process is -- is looking at the total information
- 22 that's already available on the material, and then
- 23 from there saying do we have sufficient information
- 24 to support a view that this is an acceptable
- 25 ingredient or do we need to go on and collect

- 1 additional research. If it's deemed that additional
- 2 research of some nature is required to make the
- 3 assessment, that would be done. If, on the other
- 4 hand, a judgment's made that sufficient information
- 5 exists to make a reasonable conclusion that addition
- 6 of a particular ingredient is acceptable, then --
- 7 then we would move on there and not do so-called
- 8 bench research.
- 9 Q. Well was any bench research done before Brown &
- 10 Williamson used any of the additives that are in its
- 11 currently marketed cigarettes?
- 12 A. A lot of so-called bench research, and you
- 13 probably mean "toxicological testing" perhaps, I'm
- 14 not sure what you mean. But lots of --
- MR. McGAAN: Let me object, then. If you
- 16 don't understand what she means in the question --
- 17 THE WITNESS: Well I don't really
- 18 understand.
- 19 MR. McGAAN: -- we ought to get that
- 20 clarified, then you can answer.
- 21 A. Okay. Let's talk about it.
- 22 Q. Well let's talk about the toxicological
- 23 research, then. Was any toxicological research done
- 24 by or on Brown & Williamson's behalf before it used
- 25 any of the additives that are in its currently

- 1 marketed cigarettes?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. When was that research done?
- 4 A. Research spanned over probably 30 or 40 years.
- 5 Research has been conducted by BATCo in various
- 6 instances on either specific ingredients or on
- 7 mixtures of ingredients in different products.
- 8 Research has been done in the open published
- 9 literature concerning various ingredients in various
- 10 ways, research has been conducted by other tobacco
- 11 companies and that information has been available to
- 12 Brown & Williamson through a committee that -- that
- 13 exists through Covington & Burling, an ingredients
- 14 committee where research findings on ingredients has
- 15 been shared. There's been a lot of research
- 16 conducted, and there's also an enormous amount of
- 17 basic and fundamental work done both by Brown &
- 18 Williamson and other tobacco companies and the
- 19 outside scientific literature concerning the
- 20 chemistry of smoke, the chemistry of tobacco and what
- 21 constituents in tobacco give rise to the components
- 22 in smoke, and much of that information is relevant to
- 23 what contributions a particular additive may have to
- 24 smoke composition.
- 25 All of that information was available to us and

- 1 was used to form a basis of our opinions regarding
- 2 different ingredients used in cigarettes.
- 3 Q. All right. Well let's go back, because I don't
- 4 think you really answered my question. I asked when
- 5 was the research done, so let's start with what was
- 6 conducted by BATCo.
- 7 When was that done?
- 8 MR. McGAAN: I'm going to object and move
- 9 to strike counsel's comments that preface her
- 10 question, they're incorrect.
- 11 A. I can't give a specific date because it's
- 12 research that spanned over a 30-year period.
- 13 Q. And just so -- just so we're clear here, I'm
- 14 distinguishing between review of the -- what you have
- 15 referred to as the open published literature, which
- 16 I'm not asking about now, and actual toxicological
- 17 research on mixtures that you referred to in your
- 18 answer. And you can't tell me when that research was
- 19 done?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 21 A. I could give a couple of specific examples that
- 22 I -- that I have committed to memory, but as I said,
- 23 research relevant to ingredients spanned a range of
- 24 over 30 years so I can't -- and it was involving many
- 25 reports. Let me give you an example. I can't give

- 1 you an exact date -- it was in the mid-'60s -- BATCo
- 2 did some mouse skin-painting tests on different
- 3 products. One of the things that they tested was a
- 4 cigarette which contained all flue-cured tobacco, and
- 5 they compared that with a commercial cigarette, in
- 6 fact it was a Brown & Williamson commercial cigarette
- 7 with a commercial recipe, and they did this long-term
- 8 mouse skin-painting test which the endpoint was
- 9 tumors, carcinogenicity test, and compared the
- 10 biological activity in that particular test between
- 11 these two cigarettes, one containing no additives,
- 12 one contain -- one was a U.S. commercial B&W
- 13 cigarette containing its full complement of
- 14 additives. What they found, for example, in this
- 15 test was that the cigarette that had the -- the B&W
- 16 cigarette that had its full complement of additives
- 17 actually had less biological activity than the
- 18 cigarette that had no additives.
- 19 That is among the things that I relied on to get
- 20 an indication of whether or not ingredients
- 21 significantly influence biological activity, but that
- 22 wasn't the only thing. There were other things. I
- 23 just -- I just can't remember all of them and rattle
- 24 off dates, but I do have committed to memory a couple
- 25 of examples.

- 1 Q. All right, sir. You are aware of the fact that
- 2 Brown & Williamson used Coumaren in its cigarettes.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. When did it use Coumaren?
- 5 A. I can't recall the time span.
- 6 Q. Coumaren was dropped as an additive before Brown
- 7 & Williamson had to disclose its ingredient list as
- 8 required by federal statute in 1984; right?
- 9 A. I believe its use in cigarettes did cease before
- 10 that time.
- 11 Q. And did Brown & Williamson drop a number of
- 12 other ingredients right before submitting their first
- 13 annual report to the -- or as required by federal
- 14 statute in 1984?
- 15 A. I'm not aware of what Brown & Williamson did
- 16 during that time frame.
- 17 Q. Now sir, has Brown & Williamson ever tested the
- 18 -- to determine the pyrolysis byproducts of the
- 19 additives it used in cigarettes?
- 20 A. Brown & Williamson makes an assessment of the
- 21 fate, possible fate in transfer of all of its
- 22 ingredients, and some of that includes pyrolysis
- 23 testing if a judgment is made that -- that there's
- 24 insufficient information to draw a conclusion, and
- 25 among the things that have been done is as I said, we

- 1 have a good understanding of the chemistry of tobacco
- 2 leaf and its constituents and components. We also
- 3 have a good understanding, through our own research
- 4 and through that of others over 40, 50 years of
- 5 research, of what the contribution of those leaf
- 6 components are to smoke chemistry that gives us a
- 7 good sense of how those two relate.
- Now if we're using, for example, an ingredient
- 9 that is composed primarily or entirely of the same
- 10 stuff that tobacco is composed of, we can make a
- 11 pretty good judgment that its contribution to smoke
- 12 is going to be the same as the things that are in
- 13 tobacco, and if it's also used at relatively low
- 14 levels so that its likely contribution is also going
- 15 to be minimal and it's identical to a tobacco
- 16 constituent we may stop the assessment right there
- 17 because we could draw a reasonable judgment that it's
- 18 likely to -- unlikely to influence the composition of
- 19 smoking in any significant way relative to what it
- 20 already is. In cases where we feel that we need to
- 21 get pyrolysis data, we will obtain that data.
- 22 Q. Well sir, you would agree, wouldn't you, that
- 23 for most of the ingredients which are added to Brown
- 24 & Williamson's marketed cigarettes, Brown &
- 25 Williamson does not have pyrolysis data?

- 1 A. We -- As I said, we've made an assessment and we
- 2 can draw upon several sources of information to get a
- 3 sense of that. One of the things that I mentioned
- 4 was this test that was done back in the mid-'60s.
- 5 That test was a skin-painting test on smoke -- whole
- 6 smoke collected after the cigarette was burned, so
- 7 that smoke that was tested including -- included the
- 8 pyrolysis products of all the ingredients that were
- 9 in that cigarette.
- 10 Other such tests have been done on cigarettes
- 11 over the years which included skin-painting studies,
- 12 which included Ames testing, sometimes with
- 13 cigarettes with ingredients, sometimes without, but
- 14 for those where -- where cigarettes were tested that
- 15 had ingredients, the smoke was tested, so that would
- 16 have included the -- the effect of pyrolysis of those
- 17 ingredients.
- 18 Q. But sir, you would agree, wouldn't you, that
- 19 neither BATCo or Brown & Williamson has tested the --
- 20 or has pyrol -- I'm sorry -- pyrolysis data on the
- 21 vast majority of additives which are currently used
- 22 in the marketed cigarettes sold in Minnesota.
- 23 A. Well again, before undertaking to do something
- 24 like that the first step is determining if there's a
- 25 need to, and there's lots of sources of information

- 1 out there that we can draw upon to make that
- 2 assessment.
- 3 Another example -- excuse me -- is a study that
- 4 was published where scientists at R.J. Reynolds
- 5 compared the activity of smoke, in the Ames test, of
- 6 cigarettes that represented over 70 percent of the
- 7 market in the United States -- and these are actual
- 8 commercial cigarettes, these are cigarettes that were
- 9 on the market that had their full complement of
- 10 additives -- and those cigarettes were smoked, the
- 11 smoke collected, so therefore those additives were
- 12 pyrolyzed. And the overall activity in the Ames
- 13 assay of this range of products was compared against
- 14 the activity of a Kentucky reference cigarette, which
- 15 as we discussed contained two ingredients but not all
- 16 the ingredients in a commercial cigarette.
- 17 And the conclusion of that study was that
- 18 overall the -- the biological activity of the
- 19 commercial cigarettes, on average, was about the same
- 20 as a Kentucky reference cigarette. Since these
- 21 cigarettes were smoked and burned and then the smoke
- 22 was tested, those test results reflected the
- 23 pyrolysis of those ingredients.
- MS. WIVELL: Move to strike as
- 25 nonresponsive.

- 1 Q. Sir, did you hear me ask about R.J. Reynolds in
- 2 my question?
- 3 MR. McGAAN: Object, argu --
- 4 A. No, but this is --
- 5 Q. Well then let me re-ask my question again.
- 6 MR. McGAAN: No, wait, wait. I have an
- 7 objection. I have an objection.
- 8 MS. WIVELL: Fine. You've preserved it,
- 9 Andy.
- MR. McGAAN: No, no, no. You've
- 11 interrupted me and you have made quite a record in
- 12 this litigation about the interrupt rule. My
- 13 objection is: Argumentative. You don't need to
- 14 quibble with him about how you asked your question,
- 15 just go ahead and ask another question.
- 16 Q. Well I'm going to ask the question again,
- 17 because I didn't get an answer to it. I'm not
- 18 talking about RJR, sir.
- 19 Isn't it true that neither BATCo nor Brown &
- 20 Williamson has pyrolysis data on the vast majority of
- 21 additives which are currently used in marketed
- 22 cigarettes sold in Minnesota?
- MR. McGAAN: Asked and answered.
- 24 A. And as I was trying to answer, we make an
- 25 assessment of the need to get a view of what the

- 1 pyrolysis products may be and how they may influence
- 2 smoke chemistry and biological activity. The reason
- 3 why I referred to that data is because it was
- 4 published in the open literature. It doesn't matter
- 5 who did it. I probably didn't even need to mention
- 6 that. But it was published in the open literature
- 7 and it was something that we had access to and
- 8 something that was available to us. We always review
- 9 the literature before we make -- undertake any
- 10 assessment. We felt that information was relevant to
- 11 the pyrolysis issue.
- 12 Q. And so for the vast majority of additives, Brown
- 13 & Williamson -- neither Brown & Williamson nor BATCo
- 14 then went and did bench science analysis of the
- 15 pyrolysis data of the additives they were using in
- 16 marketed cigarettes here in Minnesota; right?
- 17 A. My statement is: We make an assessment on the
- 18 possible pyrolysis products of every ingredient,
- 19 drawing upon a range of information that's relevant
- 20 to the pyrolysis and its possible health effects. If
- 21 it's felt that there's a significant gap, we will
- 22 undertake to do pyrolysis testing in the laboratory,
- 23 and have done that. But we don't do that on every
- 24 single ingredient, because in our view there's
- 25 sufficient information out there from various other

- 1 sources that's relevant to an assessment of what the
- 2 potential pyrolysis products may be.
- 3 Q. So you would agree, sir, wouldn't you, that for
- 4 the vast majority of additives used in cigarettes
- 5 that Brown & Williamson has sold in Minnesota, what
- 6 Brown & Williamson has done is it's gone to the
- 7 literature and read what other people have done;
- 8 isn't that right?
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 10 testimony.
- 11 A. No. I believe I also said that BATCo has also
- 12 done a number of studies that are also -- provide
- 13 information relative to an assessment of the
- 14 acceptability of pyrolysis products of ingredients in
- 15 cigarettes.
- 16 Q. Was this before or after they were used in
- 17 cigarettes that were marketed here in Minnesota,
- 18 sir?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 20 A. I can't answer that because I'd have to go back
- 21 and look at each and every one of the studies and
- 22 determine the dates and determine when they were
- 23 marketed in Minnesota.
- 24 Q. But it would be fairly safe to say that for most
- 25 of the additives that are used in cigarettes which

- 1 Brown & Williamson has sold here in Minnesota, you've
- 2 gone to the literature and read what somebody else
- 3 says about the appropriateness of using those
- 4 additives; right?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes,
- 6 asked and answered.
- 7 A. What I would say is we have not done a specific
- 8 laboratory pyrolysis test on each and every
- 9 ingredient because we reviewed appropriate
- 10 information sources, including internal data we had,
- 11 including data that was available to us from BATCo,
- 12 including published literature and also information
- 13 that was available through other tobacco companies
- 14 through the Covington & Burling committee that I
- 15 mentioned, including assessments that had been made
- 16 independently of the acceptability of ingredients by
- 17 various consultants, and collectively if that
- 18 information was sufficient to draw a conclusion that
- 19 pyrolysis -- specific pyrolysis testing was
- 20 unwarranted or was not needed, then we didn't do it.
- 21 If we felt it was needed, then we did do it.
- 22 Q. All right. Well sir, you make reference here in
- 23 your expert opinion to an evaluation based on the
- 24 weight-of-the-evidence approach and you have now
- 25 referred to various appropriate information sources

- 1 that you looked at. What are those sources, sir?
- 2 A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure I understand your
- 3 question.
- 4 Q. Well what are the sources that you were just
- 5 referring to? You said "we review...appropriate
- 6 information sources." What information sources?
- 7 A. Well I think some of them I just mentioned.
- 8 Q. Well, are there any others?
- 9 A. Well in the assessment of ingredients we look at
- 10 a lot of things, and I guess I can just start from
- 11 the beginning. We look at what -- basically what the
- 12 composition of the material is, what its identity is
- 13 and just what is it from a chemical point of view.
- 14 We look at what the proposed use levels are so we can
- 15 make an assessment of dose and potential exposure.
- 16 We review what its regulatory status is in both food
- 17 regulations; in other words, is it permitted to be
- 18 added directly to food to be consumed? We look at
- 19 what its regulatory status is in tobacco regulations
- 20 that specifically govern the use of ingredients used
- 21 in tobacco products, primarily those in Europe. We
- 22 look at uses in other consumer products to get a
- 23 sense of what exposures may occur as a result of
- 24 uses, in other products. We also look at natural
- 25 occurrence, does the material -- most of these things

- 1 occur either naturally in tobacco and/or foods and
- 2 beverages, and when we do that we take special note
- 3 of any instances where the presence of the material
- 4 in a food or beverage may have been connected with
- 5 any kind of adverse health effect, so we review
- 6 that. We look at exposure standards related to those
- 7 ingredients, if there are any acceptable daily
- 8 intakes or any other standards that are relevant to
- 9 acceptable daily exposures for those materials. We
- 10 consider any negative lists, like is it on an IARC
- 11 carcinogen list or an NTP carcinogen list or a
- 12 California Proposition 65 negative list or any
- 13 prohibited lists. We consider any adverse publicity,
- 14 even if we're satisfied that an ingredient would not
- 15 present an adverse health effect we certainly take
- 16 into account whether its disclosure could lead to an
- 17 adverse publicity event. So that's not a scientific
- 18 assessment, but nevertheless we do make that
- 19 assessment. And we look at all of this and make a
- 20 judgment of acceptability. And of course we review
- 21 the published literature regarding health effects,
- 22 toxicology. And for any information we feel is
- 23 missing that's critical we will seek to obtain that
- 24 information through our own research.
- 25 Q. Now sir, you mentioned that you look at whether

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- 1 it's -- the additive is used in food or beverages; is
- 2 that right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Now sir, you would agree that ingestion through
- 5 the stomach is not the same route of administration
- 6 as inhalation of pyrolysis byproducts; right?
- 7 A. That's correct, it's not the same.
- 8 Q. And in fact earlier today you told us that you
- 9 didn't -- when we were talking about the subject of
- 10 the administration or rate of absorption of nicotine,
- 11 that you didn't think that the data, the
- 12 toxicological data concerning digestion absorption of
- 13 nicotine was precisely parallel to that data
- 14 concerning inhalation of nicotine; right?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 17 A. Let me mention something, though. I didn't at
- 18 all represent -- at least I hope I didn't -- that
- 19 looking at acceptability in food regulations is the
- 20 sole basis of our assessment. In fact I think I
- 21 mentioned quite a few things. But it does provide
- 22 some relevant information because at least it's an
- 23 indication that a regulatory authority has reviewed
- 24 the data and determined that it's acceptable to be
- 25 exposed to the substance by some route, in this case

- 1 putting it in your food and eating it.
- 2 Q. Well you would --
- 3 A. So I agree it's not relevant completely and
- 4 totally, but it is -- provides relevant information
- 5 that is one piece of the great puzzle of collection
- 6 of information that we rely upon.
- 7 Q. Now you would agree that the FDA does not have
- 8 any regulations currently concerning what can or
- 9 cannot be put in a cigarette.
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. And cigarettes are not food, are they?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. You mentioned the IR and the NTP list. What are
- 14 those?
- 15 A. IARC, I-A-R-C.
- 16 Q. IARC. And what is that?
- 17 A. Do you want me to give the --
- 18 Q. Yes, sir.
- 19 A. Okay. That's the International Agency for
- 20 Research on Cancer, and the NTP is the National
- 21 Toxicology Program.
- 22 Q. The National Toxicology Program is what, sir?
- 23 A. It's a program under, I believe, NIEHS, which is
- 24 the National Institute of Environmental and Health
- 25 Sciences, that basically has the objective of doing

- 1 toxicological tests on various substances which are
- 2 nominated for testing by either private parties or by
- 3 government agencies. It's focused mostly on
- 4 carcinogenicity testing in laboratory animals.
- 5 Q. And sir, has the National Toxicological Program
- 6 looked at the issue of whether cigarette smoking or
- 7 -- whether cigarette smoke is toxic?
- 8 A. I don't recall. They may have, but I don't
- 9 recall them specifically testing cigarette smoke.
- 10 Q. All right. What components of cigarettes has
- 11 the National Toxicological Program evaluated?
- 12 A. You mean what smoke constituents?
- 13 Q. Yes.
- 14 A. I don't know. The -- First of all, there's a
- 15 lot of smoke constituents and the NTP program has
- 16 done tests on a lot of chemicals. I'm sure they must
- 17 have at some point tested some of them, but I can't,
- 18 you know, recite a list right now. If I had a list
- 19 of the NTP program substances that had been tested, I
- 20 could tell you which of those are in smoke.
- 21 Q. You would agree that the additives which have
- 22 been used by Brown & Williamson in its cigarettes are
- 23 pyrolyzed and their byproducts do appear in the smoke
- 24 that's inhaled by the smoker.
- 25 A. Not all the additives are pyrolyzed. Some of

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- 1 them are.
- 2 Q. Some of them are so volatile they boil away;
- 3 right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Now you mentioned that some of these
- 6 toxicological tests are done with very large or
- 7 megadoses; is that right?
- 8 A. Which tests are you referring to?
- 9 Q. Well you had referenced earlier some research
- 10 that had been done using very large doses. Do you
- 11 recall that, sir?
- 12 A. Well, no, I don't remember the specific -- which
- 13 testing you're referring to. We've talked a lot --
- 14 Q. Well we were talking about additives when you
- 15 made that comment.
- MR. McGAAN: No, we weren't.
- 17 A. I don't remember that.
- 18 Q. All right. Well, sir --
- MR. McGAAN: It was about the synergy,
- 20 antagonism stuff I think you're thinking of.
- 21 Q. Let me say this. You would agree, wouldn't you,
- 22 sir, that the megadose approach is accepted by the --
- 23 as general -- Strike that.
- You would agree that the general consensus among
- 25 toxicologists is that the megadose approach to

- 1 toxicology is a valuable tool; right?
- 2 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 3 A. Well I think the -- the toxicological community
- 4 would have a consensus that a properly conducted
- 5 toxicological test would include a range of doses
- 6 that span the minimum to the maximum, and that would
- 7 include the so-called maximum tolerated dose, but it
- 8 would also, a properly conducted test would also
- 9 include doses that identify a no-effect threshold and
- 10 also include doses at which absolutely no effects are
- 11 observed so one could characterize the entire range
- 12 of biological responses that would -- would ensue
- 13 over a very broad range of testing. That I think
- 14 that there would be general consensus on.
- Where there is a great debate on, and the debate
- 16 is really, in my view, leaning one way now, is what
- 17 the meaning is -- how one should interpret the
- 18 results from a -- a test that's done at a maximum
- 19 tolerated dose. If one, for example, finds a
- 20 response where the animals get cancer and the dose
- 21 was the maximum tolerated dose and there's evidence
- 22 of significant tissue toxicity and maybe cellular
- 23 proliferation associated with that toxicity, many
- 24 people now are beginning to question -- actually
- 25 they've been questioning it for about 10 years, but

- 1 there's getting to be a critical mass now that's
- 2 being reflected in regulatory agencies' thinking and
- 3 so forth, that such test results probably aren't
- 4 relevant to exposures that occur in everyday life at
- 5 lower levels. And this -- this is something that's
- 6 -- a debate that's been going on for quite some
- 7 time. So there I wouldn't agree that there's a
- 8 general consensus of how to interpret and what the
- 9 relevance of results at the MTD are, that -- namely,
- 10 the maximum tolerated dose, but I think everyone --
- 11 or there would be a consensus that a properly
- 12 conducted test would span a complete range of doses,
- 13 including one that identifies a no-observable-effect
- 14 level.
- 15 Q. Well sir, you would agree that the maximum
- 16 tolerated dose or MTD dose that you have just
- 17 referred to in your answer is one that many
- 18 governments have incorporated in various safety
- 19 testing requirements concerning toxicological tests.
- 20 A. Yes, they have. They have said that that's an
- 21 appropriate thing to do is a dose at that level and
- 22 -- as well as identify a no-observable-effect level.
- 23 Q. And sir, you would agree that the MTD tests
- 24 currently are required by various U.S. Government
- 25 agencies.

- 1 A. Well the standard testing protocol is one that
- 2 would include testing at the maximum tolerable dose.
- 3 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 4 Q. The National Toxicological Program includes MTD
- 5 testing, doesn't it?
- 6 A. Yes, it does.
- 7 Q. And by the way, sir, the National Toxicological
- 8 Program established a -- or was an attempt to
- 9 establish a common set of toxicological evaluations.
- 10 A. Well I don't know if their objective -- I think
- 11 what you mean is there's a standard testing protocol,
- 12 and I don't know if that's what their objective was
- 13 but certainly that was something that they did do and
- 14 had to do, really, in order to accomplish their
- 15 objectives. So there is a standard testing protocol
- 16 which is incorporated by the National Toxicology
- 17 Program, as well as other agencies, that -- that's
- 18 looked to as sort of the standard, you know, testing
- 19 protocol.
- 20 Q. What is the --
- 21 What are the tests that are included?
- 22 A. Well, in a complete assessment it could include
- 23 everything from acute testing -- what I mean by that
- 24 is what the effects -- short-term effects are of high
- 25 doses, which could be lethality by various routes of

- 1 administration, such as testing by the mouth, testing
- 2 by inhalation, testing by skin. It might also
- 3 include irritation effects such as if the substance
- 4 is tested in the eye-irritation test or the
- 5 skin-irritation test. It may look at dermal effects;
- 6 namely, skin effects such as dermal sensitization,
- 7 irritation, allergic reactions.
- 8 After acute tox testing is conducted, then
- 9 typically the -- the whole range of tests would then
- 10 include what's called genetic toxicology testing, and
- 11 this would be where a test substance is tested in
- 12 various gene tests; namely, the Ames assay, sister
- 13 chromatid exchanges --
- 14 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 15 A. -- sister chromatid exchanges, chromosome
- 16 elaborations and other tests. And what I'm -- what
- 17 I'm explaining is what -- what the entire full-blown
- 18 testing span may be, but they don't always do that on
- 19 every substance. They may only do just one test or
- 20 the other, depending upon what they feel is
- 21 necessary, you know, to achieve their objectives.
- 22 But if you include -- I mean, I'm describing right
- 23 now all the tests available and their entire
- 24 repertoire, and if that were applied to a substance
- 25 it would then go on to subchronic testing where a

- 1 substance is administered by some route of
- 2 administration for usually 90 days in rats, and then
- 3 it would go on to chronic testing, which the test
- 4 substance would be administered for two years in
- 5 rodents; it might include absorption, distribution,
- 6 metabolism and elimination studies or ADME, to get a
- 7 sense of what the metabolism and the distribution
- 8 is.
- 9 And depending upon the circumstances they may
- 10 call for special tests, like if it's a skin -- if
- 11 it's something that might be applied by the skin it
- 12 might be dermal absorption. If the substance is
- 13 thought to have a unique property such as peroxisome
- 14 proliferation, they may do a peroxisome proliferation
- 15 test, or they may look for alpha-2-u-globulin
- 16 proteins appearing in the kidney if the substance is
- 17 thought to work through that mechanism.
- 18 So they could do any number of things depending
- 19 upon the circumstances, you know, of the -- of the
- 20 testing situation and the properties of the substance
- 21 and what's known about the substance before they
- 22 design their test protocol.
- 23 Q. Sir, the B.A.T. group has used some of these
- 24 test procedures that you have just described to try
- 25 and develop a biologically -- I'm sorry, strike

- 1 that.
- The B.A.T. group has used some of these test
- 3 procedures you have just described to try and develop
- 4 a cigarette with lower biological activity; right?
- 5 A. Well the B.A.T. group has, from the early '60s,
- 6 attempted to respond to the smoking-and-health
- 7 situation in a number of ways. One approach has been
- 8 to develop a cigarette with lower biological activity
- 9 as measured in some standardized test. Now they have
- 10 employed a range of tests over the years to try to
- 11 develop a test that would hopefully be relevant and
- 12 be predictive of possible human disease-causing
- 13 potential, but at the end of the day you're never
- 14 really sure if the test is relevant. But they also
- 15 had some other constraints such as if they wanted to
- 16 assess a large number of product variables or
- 17 attributes, if you relied on a long-term two-year
- 18 test you can only do so many, you can only measure so
- 19 many things. So they also had the practical
- 20 constraint of wanting to test a lot of things so they
- 21 were looking always for a shorter-term test that
- 22 would be relevant.
- 23 But yes, one of the objectives was reduced
- 24 biological activity as measured in some test, but
- 25 there were other strategies employed over the years

- 1 to dev -- to modify products in a way that would
- 2 respond to the smoking-and-health issue.
- 3 Q. All right. Well before we turn to the subject
- 4 of -- of a cigarette with lower biological activity,
- 5 let me ask you, going back to the National
- 6 Toxicological Program test -- tests that you just
- 7 described for us in some detail, did -- has Brown &
- 8 Williamson tested its marketed cigarettes using those
- 9 tests which are -- that you listed for us as part of
- 10 the National Toxicological Program?
- 11 A. You mean all of the tests that I just
- 12 described?
- 13 Q. Yes, sir.
- 14 A. I can't think of hardly any substance in the
- 15 world that has gone through that complete battery of
- 16 tests. There are a few, but most chemicals that are
- 17 tested and used in commerce and in consumer products
- 18 and foods don't have that array of data.
- Now what we would do is, as I said, we make an
- 20 assessment on every ingredient and what we would do
- 21 is assess the available information, and how much
- 22 information is available, to give us a judgment so
- 23 that we can draw a judgment on the need to do further
- 24 work.
- 25 Q. Well of those tests, and keep in mind I'm

- 1 talking about marketed cigarettes, cigarettes which
- 2 have been marketed here in the State of Minnesota,
- 3 which of those tests have been done on marketed
- 4 cigarettes or their pyrolysis byproducts?
- 5 A. Well you mean on every marketed cigarette or on
- 6 any marketed cigarette?
- 7 Q. Well let's start with any marketed cigarette.
- 8 A. Well earlier we talked about the fact that some
- 9 commercial cigarettes were tested in the Project
- 10 HILTON, so they were tested for acute toxicity. So
- 11 that -- I think I began with acute toxicity.
- 12 Q. All right.
- 13 A. We talk about -- then the next -- After acute
- 14 toxicity I went into genetic toxicity testing. I had
- 15 mentioned that this study that was published compared
- 16 the activity in the Ames test, which is a genetic
- 17 toxicity test, of 70 percent of the U.S. market
- 18 share, which included some Brown & Williamson
- 19 cigarettes, and compared the Ames activity of those
- 20 cigarettes to a Kentucky reference cigarette.
- 21 Q. By the way, sir, that was work that was done by
- 22 R.J. Reynolds; right?
- 23 A. Yes, and published in the open scientific
- 24 literature.
- 25 Q. But it was not work that was done by Brown &

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- 1 Williamson published in the open scientific
- 2 literature; was it?
- 3 A. No, but I don't know what difference it makes.
- 4 Q. All right. Well let's go back to what Brown &
- 5 Williamson did, continuing on with your answer.
- 6 A. I think next was subchronic research. Some
- 7 subchronic studies have been done on some
- 8 ingredients, either subchronic inhalation or other
- 9 subchronic testing. I don't recall right at this
- 10 time subchronic inhalation studies being done on
- 11 Brown & Williamson cigarettes per se, but I know
- 12 subchronic inhalation tests have been done on a
- 13 number of cigarette ingredients in cigarettes by
- 14 other companies and those data have been available to
- 15 us.
- 16 And chronic testing has been done, mostly in the
- 17 form of mouse skin-painting tests, on -- and I've
- 18 mentioned I think earlier that in the mid-'60s B.A.T.
- 19 did a study on a B&W commercial cigarette, it was a
- 20 chronic test and the mouse skin-painting test.
- 21 Q. Are you including in your answer anything that
- 22 BATCo might have done --
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. -- or any of the other associated companies?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. So has anyone in the B.A.T. group done any
- 2 sister chromatid exchange experiments concerning
- 3 constituents of -- or pyrolysis byproducts of
- 4 marketed Brown & Williamson cigarettes?
- 5 A. I don't recall specifically that particular
- 6 instance; namely, I know that some sister chromatid
- 7 exchange experiments have been done, but I'd need to
- 8 -- I'd need to collect additional information to
- 9 find out whether or not a commercial cigarette was
- 10 actually tested in those. It wouldn't surprise me if
- 11 it was.
- 12 Q. Now you mentioned chromosome aberration tests.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Have those been done on the pyrolysis products
- 15 of marketed Brown & Williamson cigarettes?
- 16 A. We did do a chromosomal aberration test on, yeah
- 17 -- Well it was an experimental cigarette but it had
- 18 a blend that we use in one of our commercial
- 19 cigarettes.
- 20 Q. When was that done?
- 21 A. Very recently.
- 22 Q. How recently?
- 23 A. Probably within the last six months.
- 24 Q. Who did that work?
- 25 A. BATCo.

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- 1 Q. What did it show?
- 2 A. It showed no difference compared to a Kentucky
- 3 reference cigarette.
- 4 Q. Has that work been produced in the Minnesota
- 5 depository?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: He doesn't -- He doesn't know
- 7 what's been produced to the depository.
- 8 MS. WIVELL: Well I would like a copy of
- 9 that research, please.
- 10 THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 11 Q. Now sir, prior to the last six months had anyone
- 12 within the B.A.T. group done any chromosome
- 13 aberration experiments on any cigarettes that were of
- 14 the same recipe as a marketed Brown & Williamson
- 15 cigarette?
- 16 A. I can't think of a specific example, but it's
- 17 not an area I would -- I would be familiar with
- 18 necessarily. They do have the capability to do those
- 19 tests, they do employ those tests. I don't know
- 20 everything that they do over there. I may become
- 21 aware of it. From time to time I'm sent reports of
- 22 these things and I look at it. I know other tests
- 23 have been done that I didn't mention, other
- 24 mutagenicity-type tests.
- 25 Q. I was just going to ask you if there were any

- 1 mutagenicity tests.
- 2 A. As it so happens I recently received a report,
- 3 within the last six months, of what's called a TK
- 4 Locus test. It's -- Again it's another mutagenicity
- 5 test, and in that test a comparison was made between
- 6 an all-Virginia cigarette containing no additives
- 7 with a Brown & Williamson commercial cigarette
- 8 containing additives. In that test it showed that
- 9 the Brown & Williamson commercial cigarette had lower
- 10 activity as measured in this particular test.
- 11 MS. WIVELL: I would like a copy of that
- 12 study also.
- MR. McGAAN: As with all these requests,
- 14 we'll communicate later about them with respect to
- 15 the status of your right to have this stuff and its
- 16 -- other indicia of whether we'll produce it, later.
- 17 Q. Are you going to rely on any of these tests that
- 18 were done within the last six months that we have
- 19 just been talking about in your testimony that you're
- 20 going to give in this case?
- 21 A. I may. I don't have to. I mean there's plenty
- 22 of other information out there I could rely on so I
- 23 don't think it's necessary that I refer to them. But
- 24 you just asked me whether or not there were tests
- 25 done and those -- since those are the most recent

- 1 things that I've encountered, those are the most
- 2 recent things that come to my mind.
- 3 Q. Now is Brown & -- I'm sorry.
- 4 Is the B.A.T. group still using mouse
- 5 skin-painting experiments?
- 6 A. I don't think they've done one in quite awhile.
- 7 I don't know if they still are. I don't believe so,
- 8 but I don't really know so --
- 9 Q. They are still utilizing the Ames test, aren't
- 10 they?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And as a matter of fact, the Ames test is
- 13 considered a good test of mutagenic potential, isn't
- 14 it?
- 15 A. It is -- I don't know what you mean by "good
- 16 test." It measures a mutagenic response in
- 17 Salmonella, the strain of bacteria, and in that
- 18 respect it certainly is a measure of something, it's
- 19 a measure of some type of biological activity.
- 20 Q. Well sir, it is a standard -- the Ames test is a
- 21 standard measure of mutagenic activity, isn't it?
- 22 A. I would say it's very standard. It's widely
- 23 utilized.
- 24 Q. And as a matter of fact it has been utilized
- 25 since its inception by the B.A.T. group, hasn't it?

- 1 A. I don't know if it's been --
- 2 MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 3 A. It's been used quite awhile. I don't know if
- 4 it's been used since its inception.
- 5 Q. Sir, you understand that the Ames test was used
- 6 for Project RIO; right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. What was Project RIO?
- 9 A. Project RIO was -- had several components, but
- 10 basically it was a project that was designed to
- 11 ultimately identify product attributes that
- 12 influenced biological activity, as measured in the
- 13 Ames test, with several objectives in mind.
- One objective was to possibly employ the
- 15 learnings from this research to modify a cigarette in
- 16 a way that would have reduced biological activity as
- 17 measured in the Ames test in hopes that this may be
- 18 relevant somehow to smoking and health.
- 19 Q. Before we go too much further, would you define
- 20 "mutagenic," please?
- 21 A. Well the way I define it is the ability to
- 22 induce a mutation, meaning a -- a change in DNA in
- 23 some test system.
- 24 Q. And it is thought, isn't it, sir, that this
- 25 ability to effect a mutation in this test system is a

- 1 correlation with possible carcinogenicity.
- 2 A. Well it's felt that -- That's an area that has
- 3 been -- received a lot of debate and discussion.
- 4 Based on existing theories of cancer, it's felt that
- 5 somehow cancer must be related to a mutation because
- 6 it -- it represents -- it seems to be a change in
- 7 cell characteristics where you get uncontrolled
- 8 growth, and so it's been felt that intuitively
- 9 mutation must be involved, but there's -- there's --
- 10 there's not complete confidence in that assumption
- 11 for several reasons.
- 12 First of all, it's now known that there are many
- 13 substances that are mutagenic as measured in these
- 14 tests that are not carcinogenic in long-term chronic
- 15 carcinogenicity tests. It's also known that there
- 16 are many substances that aren't mutagenic as measured
- 17 in those tests and in fact do produce cancer as an
- 18 endpoint in animal tests. Over the years there have
- 19 been many attempts to validate the correlation
- 20 between results measured in the Ames test and results
- 21 as measured in a long-term animal carcinogenicity
- 22 test, and as time went on and more substances were
- 23 included in these tests and larger databases were
- 24 used, the correlation got poorer and poorer as time
- 25 went on.

- 1 And a definitive study was done on this by
- 2 personnel from the National Toxicology Program which
- 3 showed a couple of things. First of all, it showed
- 4 that the overall correlation between a response in a
- 5 mutagenicity test and a response in an animal
- 6 carcinogenicity test was only about 60 percent. Now
- 7 given that the test is basically a yes or a no or a
- 8 plus or a minus, so 50 percent you get automatically,
- 9 60 percent correlation isn't all that impressive.
- 10 And what the test also showed was that a battery of
- 11 tests; namely, if you employ two, three, our four
- 12 tests as opposed to just one, it didn't seem to
- 13 really increase the predictive value of the mutagenic
- 14 response with the carcinogenic response. So right
- 15 now there's -- isn't really a good sense of what a
- 16 positive response for a mutation test means, only
- 17 that it is a measure of some type of biological
- 18 activity, certainly it's indicative of ability to
- 19 mutate -- to cause a mutational exchange in
- 20 Salmonella, which is a strain of bacteria.
- 21 MS. WIVELL: I'd like to go off the
- 22 record.
- THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
- 24 (Recess taken from 2:06 to 2:18 p.m.)
- 25 BY MS. WIVELL:

- 1 Q. Sir, I have now handed you Plaintiffs' Exhibit
- 2 320, which for the record is Bates numbered
- 3 109873975.
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. Now before we went on the -- or we went off the
- 6 record and took a break we were talking a bit about
- 7 Project RIO. Do you recall that, sir?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Now did Brown & Williamson ever have its
- 10 marketed cigarettes tested in the Project RIO tests?
- 11 A. I don't know. I know what the basic objectives
- 12 were from the documents I've read and biological test
- 13 committee minutes or R&D minutes but I never got into
- 14 the details of the program, what was tested, what
- 15 wasn't tested. They may have, I don't know.
- 16 Q. Could you turn to the second page of Exhibit
- 17 320, please, and there is reference to Project RIO;
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Would you read that portion of Exhibit 320 to
- 21 yourself.
- 22 A. Okay.
- 23 Q. Now this particular section of Exhibit 320 says,
- 24 "B&W are keen to participate in the programme
- 25 conceived at the BCAC." Have I read that correctly

- 1 so far?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. What is the BCAC?
- 4 A. I don't know what that particular acronym means.
- 5 Q. Well sir, you just referred a little bit ago to
- 6 the biological test committee.
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Doesn't BCAC stand for the biological test
- 9 committee?
- 10 A. I don't know. Maybe it does.
- 11 Q. What do you understand the biological test
- 12 committee to be?
- 13 A. My understanding of it doesn't come from
- 14 firsthand knowledge, it comes from review of minutes
- 15 from it, and it appears to be a committee that
- 16 reviewed and evaluated and discussed matters
- 17 regarding the biological testing of tobacco products.
- 18 Q. Was this a -- an industry committee?
- 19 A. From my reading of the notes, it appears it was
- 20 an internal B.A.T. committee.
- 21 Q. By "B.A.T." do you mean the B.A.T. group?
- 22 A. I mean BATCo. Yeah, the B.A.T. group.
- 23 Q. All right. Now it goes on to say, after it says
- 24 "B&W are keen to participate in the programme
- 25 conceived at the BCAC and further developed at the

- 1 Research Conference." "They recognise, however,
- 2 severe legal implications regarding product liability
- 3 which have "not -- "which have yet to be resolved by
- 4 the lawyers." Correct?
- 5 A. That's what the document says, correct.
- 6 Q. And it goes on and says, "Until guidelines are
- 7 issued, any contact between GR&DC and B&W should be
- 8 by telephone." Right?
- 9 A. That's what it says, correct.
- 10 Q. Now sir, GR&DC is the Group Research and
- 11 Development Centre for the B.A.T. group; right?
- 12 A. For BATCo, I believe, yes.
- 13 Q. Now it says here, "Two possibilities being
- 14 considered are...Do not assess the biological
- 15 activity of commercial US products but use
- 16 representative blends"; right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And number 2, "Use the commercial products but
- 19 keep all results in Southampton."
- 20 A. That's what it says.
- 21 Q. Now this document was written in 1983, wasn't
- 22 it, sir?
- 23 A. It appears so.
- 24 Q. And sir, you are aware that in the early '80s
- 25 several lawsuits were brought in the state of New

- 1 Jersey that alleged that smokers had been injured as
- 2 a result of smoking various cigarettes; right?
- 3 A. I'm aware that there are a number of lawsuits
- 4 going on in the mid-'80s. I don't know the details
- 5 of what states they were filed in.
- 6 Q. Well you're aware of the -- the Cipollone suit?
- 7 A. I've heard of it, yes.
- 8 Q. And, sir, isn't the product liability concern
- 9 that's expressed here a reflection of Brown &
- 10 Williamson's interest in keeping information about
- 11 the biological activity of its marketed cigarettes
- 12 out of the hands of plaintiffs' lawyers?
- 13 MR. McGAAN: Object, calls for speculation,
- 14 argumentative.
- 15 A. I don't know what they're referring to here when
- 16 they say -- when they make this statement here in
- 17 this document. I don't have any direct exposure or
- 18 contact to this discussion or the reasons for it.
- 19 Q. Well, sir, have you seen other Project
- 20 RIO-related documents which indicated that Brown &
- 21 Williamson's cigarettes were not tested as part of
- 22 that project?
- 23 A. No, I haven't.
- 24 Q. Have you seen other Project RIO-related
- 25 documents that indicated that the information would

- 1 be kept in Southampton instead of being transmitted
- 2 to Brown & Williamson for product-liability concerns?
- 3 A. Not that I recall.
- 4 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4407 marked for
- 5 identification.)
- 6 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 7 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 8 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4407, this is a document that
- 9 begins with the Bates number 109873991; right?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. Now sir, would you turn to the second page --
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 Q. -- of the document.
- 14 A. Umm-hmm.
- 15 Q. There do you see a line above the words "high
- 16 nicotine tobacco"?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And above that line it says, "don't write
- 19 letters to B&W, phone first, lawyers must decide."
- 20 A. Yes, that's what it says.
- 21 Q. And then over on the side it says, BW wants no
- 22 -- wants to participate and to get data on U.S.
- 23 products; right so far?
- 24 MR. McGAAN: Object. I can't read parts of
- 25 that. Do the best you can, Dr. Appleton.

- 1 Whatever --
- 2 A. Well it's in handwriting and it's a photocopied
- 3 version so it is poor to make out. I'm sorry, it
- 4 says -- Could you read that again? "B&W wants," and
- 5 I can't make out the next line, what that says.
- 6 Q. Sir, doesn't it say B&W wants to participate and
- 7 to get data on U.S. products?
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Object, calls for
- 9 speculation.
- 10 A. Well I don't know if it says "to." It looks
- 11 like it says "participate" below that. I don't know
- 12 what that line says in the middle.
- 13 Q. All right. But then does it say "but are
- 14 concerned with the implications of product
- 15 liability"?
- MR. McGAAN: Same objection.
- 17 A. Well some of the words that you said do seem to
- 18 say that, other words I just can't make out.
- 19 Q. Sir, these notations are written under the
- 20 heading "Project RIO"; right?
- 21 A. Yes. Up above, yeah.
- 22 Q. Now sir, have you ever seen any test data that
- 23 showed that Brown & Williamson's marketed cigarettes
- 24 were actually tested at -- using the Ames test
- 25 utilized in Project RIO?

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Object. You asked that
- 2 already.
- 3 A. No, I haven't seen any data that indicated that
- 4 they were or were not.
- 5 Q. Now you would agree that one of the Project RIO
- 6 objectives was to produce an acceptable low
- 7 biological activity, within the 10 to -- or 5- to
- 8 10-milligram delivery range.
- 9 A. I don't remember the details of what the tar
- 10 range was. I do recall that one of the objectives
- 11 was to produce a cigarette that had reduced Ames
- 12 activity, and when you say "acceptable" I assume you
- 13 mean acceptable to smokers, people who would actually
- 14 find it something that they want to smoke, and that
- 15 would obviously have to be consistent with the
- 16 objectives.
- 17 Q. Well sir, --
- 18 A. I don't recall the milligram range, though.
- 19 Q. Well sir, wasn't the reason that Project RIO was
- 20 undertaken also to try and produce a cigarette which
- 21 was associated with producing less cancer?
- 22 A. I don't know if they -- if that -- if that was
- 23 an objective or not. Only to the extent that, as you
- 24 indicated, in the -- in the early days when the Ames
- 25 test was developed it was thought that the mutagenic

- 1 results may be correlated with carcinogenic results,
- 2 that there was a higher degree of confidence in the
- 3 late '70s when the test emerged than there was over
- 4 time, such as in the mid-'90s when these validation
- 5 studies suggested that maybe it wasn't. But I don't
- 6 remember -- I don't have any indication to me that
- 7 that was the specific objective, was to make a less
- 8 cancer-producing cigarette.
- 9 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4408 marked for
- identification.)
- 11 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 12 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 13 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4408, this is a document that
- 14 begins with the Bates number 512107590; right?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. It's entitled "PROJECT RIO: STATUS AND
- 17 DISCUSSION NOTE: JULY 1983."
- 18 A. Correct.
- 19 Q. And the objective of Project RIO, according to
- 20 this document, is to produce an acceptable low
- 21 biological activity cigarette, in the 5- to
- 22 10-milligram delivery range; right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And then it says, "The target smoking associated
- 25 disease is cancer"; right?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. Now sir, there is some information here about
- 3 the Ames test that's presented at point 7; right?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Why don't you take a second
- 5 and read it, Dr. Appleton.
- 6 A. Okay. You want me to restrict this to point 7
- 7 only?
- 8 Q. Well for the time being --
- 9 A. Okay.
- 10 Q. -- let's address point 7.
- 11 It says there, "A potential weakness of the
- 12 present programme is the (sole) use of the Ames test,
- 13 which should be regarded as a good, but not
- 14 infallible, guide to carcinogenicity"; correct?
- 15 A. That's what the document says, correct.
- 16 Q. Now let me ask you this: Do you agree that the
- 17 Ames test was a good guide to carcinogenicity?
- 18 A. At this -- At this point I don't know if it's a
- 19 good guide to carcinogenicity or not. I just simply
- 20 -- The information is so inconsistent that I don't
- 21 know if anyone knows the extent to which it's a good,
- 22 bad or okay guide to carcinogenicity.
- 23 Q. All right. But you would agree that throughout
- 24 the years the Ames test has been utilized as a
- 25 standard reference test which is thought to be a good

- 1 guide to carcinogenicity; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague, calls for
- 3 speculation.
- 4 A. As I indicated in my previous response, in the
- 5 early days when the Ames test was first developed and
- 6 some initial validation tests suggested a high
- 7 correlation, I believe at that time it was felt that
- 8 it was -- it was a good -- that it did correlate well
- 9 with carcinogenicity, but over the years, as more
- 10 validation studies have been conducted using larger
- 11 databases, that -- that sense that the Ames test in
- 12 fact correlates with carcinogenicity has diminished
- 13 quite a bit and at this point I don't know if anyone
- 14 knows what the extent of correlation is or what the
- 15 extent of relevance is to carcinogenicity.
- 16 Q. But you would agree that the Ames test is still
- 17 used by the National Toxicological Program here in
- 18 the United States as an indicator of potential
- 19 carcinogenicity.
- 20 A. I'm not even sure if they would --
- MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 22 A. -- if they would represent it as an indicator of
- 23 potential carcinogenicity. I don't know if they
- 24 would at this point.
- 25 (Interruption by the reporter.)

- 1 Q. It's still used by the National Toxicological
- 2 Program; right?
- 3 A. Many tests are, and I don't think they're all
- 4 regarded as indicators of carcinogenicity.
- 5 Q. Well it has not been dropped as a test that is
- 6 being utilized today by the National Toxicological
- 7 Program; right?
- 8 A. No, it's still used.
- 9 Q. And as a matter of fact, you would agree that
- 10 the Ames test is still in use by various -- or, I'm
- 11 sorry, strike that.
- 12 You would agree that the Ames test is still
- 13 required by various U.S. governmental agencies.
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. As a potential guide to carcinogenicity; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 17 testimony.
- 18 A. I don't know what its -- by --
- MR. McGAAN: Calls for speculation.
- 20 A. On a regulatory-by-regulatory-agency basis, I
- 21 don't know what their thoughts are on what it's a
- 22 guide for. I would need to review the testing
- 23 guidelines of the various regulatory agencies and see
- 24 what they have to say about that. At this point I
- 25 don't know if they regard it as a test for potential

- 1 carcinogenicity or not.
- 2 Q. Can you direct me to one U.S. governmental
- 3 agency which has stated publicly that they do not
- 4 believe that the Ames test is a good guide to
- 5 carcinogenicity?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, argumentative.
- 7 A. No, but I don't think that a regulatory agency
- 8 would issue that kind of a statement. What I can
- 9 refer you to is the validation study that was done by
- 10 staff of the National Toxicology Program within the
- 11 last, I think 10 years, that indicated that the
- 12 correlation between Ames activity, in fact several
- 13 mutagenicity test results and carcinogenicity as
- 14 measured in a rodent chronic test was not
- 15 particularly impressive.
- 16 Q. All right. And what test is that, sir?
- 17 A. And it was a government agency.
- 18 Q. What test is that, sir?
- 19 A. What test is what?
- 20 Q. You just referred --
- MR. McGAAN: The study.
- 22 Q. -- to a study by the National Toxicological
- 23 Program. What study is that?
- 24 A. Okay. I think that one is in the -- Well
- 25 actually several of the ones in the "Principal

- 1 Treatises Relied Upon" are relevant to that but the
- 2 main one I would refer to is the one by Tennant in
- 3 Science magazine, "Prediction of Chemical
- 4 Carcinogenicity in Rodents from In Vitro Genetic
- 5 Toxicity Assays, "May 22, 1987.
- 6 Q. Now sir, what other list -- what other items
- 7 from that list of your principal treatises relied on
- 8 do you believe are relevant to that topic?
- 9 A. This one here by Mar -- I can't even pronounce
- 10 the name, Marquardt, "Genetic Toxicology Challenge:
- 11 The Use of In Vitro Short Term Tests for Predicting
- 12 Carcinogenicity." And let me just refer back to my
- 13 statement.
- 14 MR. McGAAN: By "statement" you mean your
- 15 expert report, for the record?
- 16 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 17 A. Those two are the principal ones that I've
- 18 relied on in this particular -- as indicated in this
- 19 particular document.
- 20 Q. Well, sir, what other references do you have in
- 21 your expert report that you believe support that
- 22 conclusion?
- 23 A. I think those are the two -- only two that I've
- 24 got in my expert report.
- 25 Q. Now sir, turning back to Plaintiffs' Exhibit

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- 1 4408. It says also at point 7, "the paucity of
- 2 information on the activity of law tar cigarettes
- 3 using the one well-validated long term test (mouse
- 4 skin painting) may require a return to this approach
- 5 at some stage of the project." Right?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Was mouse skin painting utilized as part of
- 8 Project RIO?
- 9 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 10 Q. Well you would agree that the B.A.T. group
- 11 recognized mouse skin painting as a well-validated
- 12 long-term toxicological test.
- 13 A. The B.A.T. group utilized this test in the early
- 14 '60s because the scientific community had already
- 15 employed this test, reported results, and it was
- 16 widely regarded by the scientific community at the
- 17 time to be perhaps the most relevant test, but as
- 18 time went on the B.A.T. group recognized that this
- 19 test in fact wasn't necessarily predictive of effects
- 20 that may be related to smoking in humans. So I think
- 21 again their view about this changed and evolved over
- 22 time so I can't, you know, make an affirmative yes to
- 23 your statement. In the --
- 24 Q. Well we know --
- 25 A. In the beginning they felt confident about it,

- 1 but as time went on and they had done -- had more
- 2 experience with it they began to lose confidence in
- 3 what it was telling them.
- 4 Q. Well we know that at least in July of 1983 Ray
- 5 Thornton of Group Research and Development at BATCo
- 6 thought that mouse skin painting was a well-validated
- 7 long-term toxicological test; right?
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to purpose of
- 9 the validation.
- 10 A. Well whether or not something's a
- 11 well-validated, long-term toxicological test is one
- 12 matter. The extent to which it provides information
- 13 that is relevant to a human disease under some
- 14 conditions is a separate matter. "Well validated"
- 15 may just simply mean there's a standard testing
- 16 protocol that's been widely used that if you follow
- 17 that protocol the response will be predictable and
- 18 you can compare results across laboratory --
- 19 different laboratories who employ the test. That may
- 20 very well be what he refers to is that it's something
- 21 that's been around for a long time, standard protocol
- 22 exists, there's a lot of history of use and we know
- 23 what kind of results this test is going to yield and
- 24 they'll be predictable and reliable and not highly
- 25 variable. And I would assume he meant that as

- 1 opposed to that a result in a mouse skin-painting
- 2 test is -- is going to give us some indication of
- 3 disease-causing potential in humans.
- 4 Q. Have you ever spoken with Dr. Thornton about
- 5 what he meant here in point 7 when he referred to
- 6 mouse skin painting as a well-validated, long-term
- 7 test?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. So you really don't know what he means when he
- 10 was referring to this -- to mouse skin painting in
- 11 this paragraph, do you, sir?
- 12 A. No. I'm just giving my assumption based on what
- 13 "validation" means.
- 14 Q. Sir, but you would agree, though, that mouse
- 15 skin painting was a toxicological test that was used
- 16 for many years to try and give an indication about
- 17 whether material from smoke pyrolysis byproducts was
- 18 carcinogenic.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to who you're
- 20 talking about.
- 21 A. It was used as a way to measure progress in a
- 22 cigarette-modification program such that if one
- 23 modified a cigarette in a certain way and wanted to
- 24 know whether or not that modification resulted in a
- 25 measurable effect that hopefully would be regarded as

- 1 being positive, with the endpoint being
- 2 carcinogenicity of the skin on the backs of mice.
- 3 Whether or not that related to what happened in
- 4 humans or not no one really knew, but there is a lot
- 5 of reason to doubt that. But certainly it was used
- 6 as a measure of biological activity to measure
- 7 progress in a product-modification program.
- 8 Q. Well sir, you would agree that the mouse
- 9 skin-painting studies -- I'm sorry, strike that.
- 10 You would agree that mouse skin-painting studies
- 11 were among the evidence that the surgeon general's
- 12 committee in 1964 looked to in coming to their
- 13 conclusion that cigarette smoking caused cancer in
- 14 men; right?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And you would agree that mouse skin-painting
- 17 studies were utilized by the surgeon general's
- 18 committee in 1979 when they re-looked at whether
- 19 cigarette smoking caused a variety of diseases;
- 20 right?
- 21 A. Yes, I believe they mentioned those effects in
- 22 every one of their reports.
- 23 Q. And that was evidence which at least those
- 24 scientists found to be of some help in addressing the
- 25 issue about whether cigarette smoking causes disease;

- 1 right?
- 2 A. Yes, I think they did think it was of some help,
- 3 but as I said, there's reasons to believe it may not
- 4 have been relevant to human lung cancer, for example.
- 5 Q. Well at least they thought it was relevant,
- 6 wouldn't you agree, sir?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 8 Q. I'm sorry, strike that.
- 9 Wouldn't you agree that the scientists who
- 10 worked on the various surgeon general's reports,
- 11 according to their own words, found the mouse
- 12 skin-painting results to be important evidence?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 14 A. I don't know what their exact words were on how
- 15 they regarded that evidence. I would assume that
- 16 they -- they looked at it as an indication of the
- 17 potential to produce a particular type of an effect,
- 18 which in this case was skin cancer, in the hopes that
- 19 possibly that was relevant somehow to human lung
- 20 cancer. Whether it was or not, no one knows.
- 21 There were certainly differences about the test
- 22 that -- that suggested that it wasn't relevant to
- 23 human lung cancer and the outcome -- there were
- 24 outcomes that suggested that it was not, but
- 25 certainly it provided some indication of the

- 1 potential, and I think that that's why it was looked
- 2 at and relied upon to some extent.
- 3 Q. You're aware from your evaluation of past BATCo
- 4 documents that the mouse skin-painting technique was
- 5 used by the B.A.T. group for years, wasn't it?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Sir, are you aware that four different marketed
- 8 cigarettes that were available in Europe but not in
- 9 the United States were eventually evaluated by
- 10 Project RIO?
- 11 A. No, I didn't know that.
- 12 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4409 marked for
- identification.)
- 14 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 15 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 16 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4409, this is a document that
- 17 bears the Bates number 105490841; right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. It's entitled "AMES MUTAGENIC ACTIVITY OF
- 20 MAINSTREAM CONDENSATE OF FOUR COMMERCIAL CIGARETTES
- 21 FOR BAT CIGARETTEN FABRIKEN GMBH, HAMBURG. FORSCHUNG
- 22 UND ENTWICKLUNG PROJECT RIO, REPORT NO. T.154-C
- 23 RESTRICTED"; right?
- 24 A. Yes. And let me make a comment. You asked me
- 25 if I was aware of the four commercial cigarettes that

- 1 were conducted for Project RIO, and I said no. I
- 2 have actually seen this document and I recall that
- 3 this work was done. What I did not remember and
- 4 connect with this was that it was in connection to
- 5 Project RIO.
- 6 Q. All right.
- 7 A. But, I mean, I have seen this report and I'm
- 8 aware that this test was done.
- 9 Q. If we turn to the executive summary on the
- 10 second page, it begins with the statement, "The Ames
- 11 test is more and more being requested in the
- 12 legislation as a guide to mutagenicity such that it
- 13 is now an essential screen assay in toxicity
- 14 testing"; right?
- 15 A. That's what it says.
- 16 Q. And it goes on to refer to the Ames test as an
- 17 integral part of Project RIO; right?
- 18 A. Okay. You lost me now. I'm still on "thus."
- 19 Q. It says, "Thus as an integral part of PROJECT
- 20 RIO" --
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 Q. -- "an assessment of the relative mutagenicity
- 23 of commercial cigarettes from the CAC countries was
- 24 proposed"; right?
- 25 A. Yes, that is what it says.

- 1 Q. And the assessment tool that was used to do the
- 2 assessment of the relative mutagenicity of the
- 3 commercial cigarettes was the Ames test; right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Now none of the cigarettes that are listed as
- 6 being tested here were marketed in the United States;
- 7 right?
- 8 A. I see Kent, but Kent isn't our brand in the
- 9 United States. I don't know if any of the blends in
- 10 these are the same as blends in the United States or
- 11 not, but I don't think any of these brands are
- 12 marketed in the United States by Brown & Williamson.
- 13 They may be sold by whoever these German companies
- 14 are, I don't know.
- 15 Q. Could you turn to the page that ends with Bates
- 16 number 869.
- 17 A. All right.
- 18 Q. There at the end it says, "It should be stressed
- 19 that all these results are relative within this
- 20 experiment, are based on machine smoked parameters."
- 21 Have I read that correctly so far?
- 22 A. Yes, you have.
- 23 Q. Now what does it mean, "based on machine smoked
- 24 parameters"?
- 25 A. When I  $\operatorname{--}$  I assume that what they mean is when

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- 1 they collect the smoke it would be collected and then
- 2 prepared to be presented to the test system, they
- 3 collect the smoke under conditions specified for the
- 4 machine collection, which are most likely either ISO
- 5 standards or FTC conditions, probably ISO standards.
- 6 Q. By "ISO" you mean I-S-O?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. All right. What do you refer to when you refer
- 9 to ISO standards or FTC standards?
- 10 A. Okay. Well the FTC is the Federal Trade
- 11 Commission, and they have specified parameters by
- 12 which cigarettes are tested under a standard
- 13 condition as a way of measuring deliveries of tar and
- 14 nicotine, and I don't know if carbon monoxide is
- 15 required by the FTC but I believe it is in certain
- 16 countries, so it is a measurement that's made in
- 17 ISO.
- 18 What the test calls for is using a particular
- 19 type of smoking machine to smoke a cigarette by
- 20 taking a puff every 60 seconds, it specifies the
- 21 volume of the puff to be taken, the length of time
- 22 that the puff -- that the puff ought to be taken and
- 23 the -- how far down the cigarette has to burn before
- 24 the test is ended, and it also specifies methods of
- 25 how that smoke will be collected and handled and

- 1 ultimately tested for the measurement of tar and
- 2 nicotine.
- 3 Q. You would agree that for many smokers the amount
- 4 that they inhale is different from these ISO and FTC
- 5 parameters; right?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 7 A. It very well may be.
- 8 Q. Now sir, can you direct me to any research that
- 9 was done as part of Project RIO which would give
- 10 information on Brown & Williamson marketed cigarettes
- 11 that were sold in the State of Minnesota?
- 12 A. And I don't have any. I don't know if they ever
- 13 did test Brown & Williamson cigarettes in Project
- 14 RIO.
- 15 Q. Do you know if Brown & Williamson has ever
- 16 tested the biological -- I'm sorry, strike that.
- 17 Has Brown & Williamson ever used an Ames test to
- 18 determine the relative biological activity of its
- 19 marketed cigarettes compared with cigarettes marketed
- 20 by other countries -- companies?
- 21 A. I'm not aware of that particular comparison. I
- 22 don't know if they did or not. The one document you
- 23 showed me indicated that they were keen to do it.
- 24 Whether they did it or not, I don't know. I've only
- 25 seen, you know, the reports that I've had available

- 1 to me.
- 2 Q. But as you sit here you can't remember seeing
- 3 any document that indicates it was actually done.
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. Now sir, would you agree that a cigarette which
- 6 has a -- Strike that.
- 7 Would you agree --
- 8 Do you know what I refer to -- Strike that.
- 9 Some cigarettes have a smaller diameter than
- 10 others, don't they?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And the cigarettes with smaller diameters are
- 13 sometimes referred to as "skinny" cigarettes?
- 14 A. They could be. They could be slim, they could
- 15 be skinny, they could be smaller circumference.
- 16 Q. All right. Well let's try cigarettes with
- 17 smaller circumferences.
- 18 A. Okay.
- 19 Q. All right. Are cigarettes which have smaller
- 20 circumferences lower in biological activity than
- 21 comparable cigarettes with bigger circumferences?
- 22 A. Depends upon which test or measure you're
- 23 referring to.
- 24 Q. How about the Ames test?
- 25 A. I believe that they are lower in biological

- 1 activity as measured by the Ames test.
- 2 Q. Sir, has Brown & Williamson ever tested the
- 3 ingredients in its marketed cigarettes in a cigarette
- 4 which has a design of a smaller circumference?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague as to "tested."
- 6 A. I don't recall a specific example of that.
- 7 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4410 marked for
- 8 identification.)
- 9 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 10 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as
- 11 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4410, this is a document entitled
- 12 "Biological and Sidestream Properties of Low
- 13 Circumference Cigarettes"; right?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. For the record, Exhibit 4410 begins with the
- 16 Bates number 401042556; right?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. You've seen this document, sir, haven't you?
- 19 A. I believe I have.
- 20 Q. And it's one of the documents that you rely on
- 21 for your first primary opinion, isn't it?
- 22 A. I believe so, --
- 23 Q. All right.
- 24 A. -- without checking.
- 25 Q. This document is dated June 22nd, 1987.

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. One of the things it talks about is cigarettes
- 3 -- Strike that.
- 4 One of the things it talks about is the fact
- 5 that cigarettes with a reduced circumference have a
- 6 lower biological activity as demonstrated on the Ames
- 7 test.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. The --
- 10 A. Well first of all, can you please point to me
- 11 where you're reading from?
- 12 Q. I wasn't reading, sir.
- 13 A. Okay.
- 14 Q. All right.
- MR. McGAAN: Well let me ask the witness,
- 16 then, to take a moment and read the document before
- 17 answering questions about what it might mean or say
- 18 in the abstract.
- 19 Q. Well let me point you to the introduction, sir.
- 20 A. Okay.
- 21 Q. This document refers to "ultra-slim cigarettes"
- 22 in the introduction; right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. That is another way of saying cigarettes with a
- 25 smaller diameter; right?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And it says here that they have reduced
- 3 biological activity; right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And that refers to measurement on the Ames test;
- 6 right?
- 7 A. I'm not sure. I think it may have been actually
- 8 measured in both the Ames test and the mouse
- 9 skin-painting test. What it may be referring to
- 10 here, I don't know, unless it says further into the
- 11 document what it's referring to, which it may.
- 12 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this. Do you believe
- 13 today as you sit here that, all things being equal,
- 14 if you have a cigarette whose ingredients are the
- 15 same, that if you put that cigarette in a paper that
- 16 when rolled has one diameter --
- 17 A. Umm-hmm.
- 18 Q. -- and you put the ingredients in a paper that
- 19 has a smaller diameter, --
- 20 A. Umm-hmm.
- 21 Q. -- the smaller-diameter cigarette will have a
- 22 lower biological activity?
- 23 A. In what test? As measured in what way?
- 24 Q. As measured in the Ames test.
- 25 A. I would need to go back and review that. I'm

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- 1 not trying to be evasive. I recall something about
- 2 reduced biological activity but I don't know if it
- 3 was as measured in the mouse skin-painting test or in
- 4 the Ames test.
- 5 Q. All right. Why don't you take a moment and read
- 6 the document.
- 7 A. Okay.
- 8 MS. WIVELL: And can we go off the record?
- 9 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- 10 THE REPORTER: Let's go off the record.
- 11 (Recess taken from 2:56 to 3:04 p.m.)
- 12 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 13 Q. Sir, why don't you take a moment and review that
- 14 document.
- 15 A. Okay. Okay.
- 16 Q. You've read the document, sir?
- 17 A. Well I've read the parts about biological
- 18 activity and sidestream smoke in detail, I skipped
- 19 over some parts like how is the Ames test conducted
- 20 and the sidestream smoke discussion, assuming --  ${\tt I}$
- 21 wasn't sure if you were going to talk about it or
- $22\,$  not. If you do, then I would like to go back to
- 23 that. But if you want to focus on the biological
- 24 testing and the low-circumference effect, that part  ${\tt I}$
- 25 did read in detail.

- 1 Q. Without going into how the Ames test was or is
- 2 conducted, you would agree that it was the state of
- 3 the art for toxicology testing at the time that this
- 4 document was written.
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 6 A. I don't know what you mean by "state of the
- 7 art," but certainly it was a test that was widely
- 8 employed as a screening tool. I think that the
- 9 document describes what they feel it means and what
- 10 it doesn't mean in here, and they don't say it --
- 11 they think it has any relevance to carcinogenicity
- 12 necessarily, but certainly acknowledge it's a
- 13 screening test, as they call it, for a go, no-go
- 14 decision or as a test that's done first and then you
- 15 move on to other tests, just to get an initial sense
- 16 of what the biological activity might be.
- 17 O. And it's also discussed in here that other
- 18 industries use the Ames test to rank products; right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And you understand that indeed the Ames test has
- 21 been used to rank the biological activity of various
- 22 products.
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is
- 25 referred to here as using the Ames test, isn't it,

- 1 sir?
- 2 A. Could you please --
- 3 MR. McGAAN: What page?
- 4 A. -- direct my attention to where it refers to the
- 5 U.S. EPA?
- 6 Q. The bottom of page 561.
- 7 A. Bates number 561?
- 8 Q. Yes. There it refers to a "senior scientist at
- 9 the US Environmental Protection Agency publishing
- 10 papers" --
- 11 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 12 Q. -- "at the US Environmental Protection Agency
- 13 having published papers on relative cancer risk
- 14 assessment based on bioassay rankings including Ames
- 15 Testing"; right?
- 16 A. I forgot what your question was.
- 17 MR. McGAAN: Let me -- I was going to
- 18 object unless it's a --
- 19 Q. That is my question.
- 20 MR. McGAAN: -- or if it's compound if
- 21 you're extending.
- 22 A. Okay. Are you asking me if you've read this
- 23 correctly into the record?
- 24 Q. Well there is a reference there, sir, isn't
- 25 there, to a scientist at the U.S. Environmental

- 1 Protection Agency having published papers on relative
- 2 cancer risk assessment that utilized the Ames
- 3 testing?
- 4 A. Yes, there is that -- there is a reference to
- 5 that.
- 6 Q. Are you familiar with those papers, sir?
- 7 A. That particular research paper, no.
- 8 Q. Well it goes on to say "this is being extended
- 9 to include cigarette main and sidestream smoke";
- 10 right?
- 11 A. Well when it says "this," I assume they mean the
- 12 -- the use of the test for relative ranking
- 13 purposes, to rank where the biological activity is
- 14 for comparing different products.
- 15 Q. And has the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- 16 published papers on mainstream cigarette smoke
- 17 utilizing the Ames test?
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Object to the extent it
- 19 mischaracterizes this document.
- 20 A. I don't know if they have or not, but that's not
- 21 how I'm reading this. I'm reading it as the U.S.
- 22 Environmental Protection Agency has used the Ames
- 23 test in a way to try to rank biological activity of
- 24 cigarettes and that the use of the Ames test in
- 25 ranking has been extended to cigarette mainstream

- 1 smoke. I don't -- I didn't read it as the U.S.
- 2 Environmental Protection Agency is testing cigarette
- 3 smoke and publishing data about it.
- 4 Q. All right. Well let me ask you this, sir.
- 5 Did the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- 6 publish any results of tests it might have done to
- 7 rank the biological activity of cigarette mainstream
- 8 smoke?
- 9 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 10 MR. McGAAN: Same objection.
- 11 Q. Sir, having read this document, do you now
- 12 believe that decreasing cigarette circumference
- 13 decreases biological activity as expressed in the
- 14 Ames test?
- 15 A. Yes. And as I was thinking before, it
- 16 apparently does in the mouse skin-painting test too
- 17 because it does refer to that and that's why -- I
- 18 remember I had recollection of it being done both
- 19 ways, so apparently from what they're summarizing
- 20 here, tests were done in both the Ames test and mouse
- 21 skin-painting test, and I think they even refer to
- 22 another test too, and in both cases biological
- 23 activity is reduced. But it also refers to tests
- 24 that were done by inhalation and indicates that in
- 25 that test they didn't seem to find any -- any

- 1 difference in biological activity.
- 2 Q. Now sir, is Capri a Brown & Williamson
- 3 cigarette?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. It refers to tests utilizing the Ames -- I'm
- 6 sorry, strike that.
- 7 It refers to results that were obtained
- 8 utilizing the Ames test which compared Capri to
- 9 several U.S. cigarettes; right?
- 10 A. Could you please refer to me where you are
- 11 reading?
- 12 Q. Well I'm referring to the paragraph on the last
- 13 page right above the table.
- 14 A. "Last page." There's a couple of tables in
- 15 here. Could you give me the Bates number?
- 16 Q. The last page of the document, sir.
- MR. McGAAN: It's 566 is the Bates number.
- 18 A. Okay.
- 19 Q. And there is reference in the paragraph right
- 20 above the table to Capri score -- scoring well
- 21 against Marlboro, Virginia Slims and Doral; right?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And in fact this document gives us data compare
- 24 -- I'm sorry, strike that.
- This last page has a table entitled "Comparative

- 1 Ratings on 'Annoyance' Tests" where Capri was
- 2 compared with Marlboro box cigarette; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And in all of the parameters that were tested
- 5 Capri had a lower biological activity; right?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 7 test.
- 8 Q. Let me restate the question.
- 9 In all of the given parameters that was tested,
- 10 Capri had a lower score on a scale of zero to 10.
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 12 document.
- 13 A. I don't know -- I don't know if the scale is
- 14 zero to 10. Oh, it is, a score of zero to 10. It
- 15 had a lower score on what they're calling "annoyance
- 16 tests."
- 17 Q. Now you would agree that the diameter of Capri
- 18 is smaller than Marlboro.
- 19 A. Than Marlboro box, yes.
- 20 Q. It is smaller than Virginia Slims.
- 21 A. I believe so.
- 22 Q. And the diameter of Capri is smaller than Doral;
- 23 right?
- 24 A. I believe so.
- 25 Q. And in all of the tests that are discussed in

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- 1 which Capri was compared to these other cigarettes,
- 2 Capri scored better, didn't it?
- 3 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague -- It's just
- 4 vague as to what tests.
- 5 A. You mean the tests in this particular table or
- 6 all the things that were discussed in this document?
- 7 Q. The tests in the document.
- 8 A. In the document well --
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Then same objection.
- 10 A. I think I just indicated that it was not
- 11 different from a standard circumference cigarette in
- 12 the inhalation test.
- 13 Q. All right. But the other two tests it did --
- 14 Capri did score lower on the Ames and the mouse
- 15 skin-painting test; right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. All right. Sir, has Brown & Williamson ever
- 18 claimed publicly that its marketed cigarette, Capri,
- 19 was lower in biological activity?
- 20 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 21 Q. Why not?
- 22 A. I don't know why not. I can only offer
- 23 speculation.
- 24 Q. Well isn't it true, sir, that the reason that
- 25 Brown & Williamson has not told the public that

- 1 Capri --
- 2 By the way, Capri's still marketed, isn't it?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Isn't it true that the reason Capri is not
- 5 marketed by Brown & Williamson is that there is an
- 6 industry agreement not to make health claims for
- 7 marketed cigarettes?
- 8 A. I'm not aware of any such agreement.
- 9 Q. So that if that agreement exists, you're not
- 10 aware of it; is that right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q. Are you aware of efforts that Brown & Williamson
- 13 made in the late '60s and early '70s to obtain
- 14 agreement from other cigarette manufacturers in the
- 15 United States not to try and develop techniques for
- 16 reducing biological activity in cigarettes?
- 17 A. Could you repeat your question, please?
- 18 Q. Are you aware of efforts that Brown & Williamson
- 19 made in the late '60s and early '70s to obtain
- 20 agreement from other cigarette manufacturers in the
- 21 United States not to try and develop techniques for
- 22 reducing biological activity in marketed cigarettes?
- 23 A. I'm not aware of any such agreements.
- 24 Q. Sir, showing you what's previously been marked
- 25 as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 942, this is a document you've

- 1 seen before, isn't it?
- 2 A. I believe so.
- 3 Q. Would you turn --
- 4 For the record, Exhibit 942 is Bates numbered
- 5 100428127; right?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. If you turn to the third page of the document,
- 8 it says there in the third-to-the-last paragraph, "On
- 9 the whole, the U.S. industry was still united, but
- 10 L & M, " that refers to Liggett & Myers; right?
- 11 A. I assume so.
- 12 Q. That's how Liggett & Myers is often referred to,
- 13 isn't it?
- 14 A. I think so.
- 15 Q. So it says, "On the whole, the U.S. industry was
- 16 still united, but L & M was developing a technique
- 17 for reducing biological activity by direct spraying,
- 18 and Brown & Williamson -- "and B&W was attempting to
- 19 get agreement from the other companies not to pursue
- 20 this line. The danger was that one company might get
- 21 some form of endorsement" for the -- "from the
- 22 Government for this technique."
- 23 Did I read that correctly?
- 24 A. Yes, you did.
- 25 Q. Sir, isn't it true that the industry has -- the

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- 1 cigarette industry in the United States has agreed
- 2 not to market any cigarette as having reduced
- 3 biological activity?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Object, lacks foundation with
- 5 respect to this document, and it mischaracterizes
- 6 this document.
- 7 A. I don't know if that's true or not, but it
- 8 certainly isn't consistent with my own observation
- 9 since I've been with the tobacco industry.
- 10 Q. Well sir, you worked on Premier, didn't you?
- 11 A. I had some contact with Premier, not a lot.
- 12 Q. Premier was an RJR cigarette one of whose
- 13 purposes was to develop a product that had lower
- 14 biological activity; right?
- 15 A. I believe one of the objectives was to develop a
- 16 cigarette with reduced activity in certain biological
- 17 tests.
- 18 Q. And sir, you would agree that R.J. Reynolds,
- 19 after they developed Premier, never marketed it as
- 20 having a lower biological activity.
- 21 A. I believe that's true. I don't think they made
- 22 any claims regarding the health effects of the
- 23 cigarette.
- 24 Q. They never claimed it was a safer cigarette;
- 25 right?

- 1 A. No, they didn't.
- 2 Q. Now you don't know why they never claimed it had
- 3 lower biological activity, do you?
- 4 A. No, I don't know why.
- 5 Q. Now sir, if we turn to the page that ends with
- 6 Bates number 132, I would like you to read the first
- 7 complete paragraph to yourself.
- 8 A. The -- Which paragraph?
- 9 Q. First complete paragraph that begins "The
- 10 existing industry."
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Could you begin, Dr. Appleton,
- 12 on the prior page, which begins this section you're
- 13 being directed to?
- 14 THE WITNESS: Which begins with where;
- 15 "Germany"?
- MR. McGAAN: Beginning, well, middle of the
- 17 page so you can see the context in which it's -- this
- 18 statement is being made.
- 19 A. Okay.
- 20 Q. Now that paragraph contains the sentence, quote,
- 21 "There was, of course, an industry agreement that no
- 22 health claims should be made." Right?
- 23 A. Yes, it says that, and it --
- 24 Q. And it's under the heading "Germany," isn't it,
- 25 sir?

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- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And isn't it a fact that there was a similar
- 3 agreement in the United States made by the industry
- 4 that no health claims would be made by any company
- 5 for any of its cigarettes?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, lacks foundation.
- 7 A. It appears that the context of this is one where
- 8 there is a voluntary industry code that -- that there
- 9 is an agreement between industry and the government
- 10 authorities that industry would not make health
- 11 claims, and I presume this was at the desire of the
- 12 authorities.
- 13 And also I have recollection that the Federal
- 14 Trade Commission also expressed concern about what
- 15 they viewed might be health claims when various
- 16 cigarettes were being developed and that had reduced
- 17 tar deliveries, and the Federal Trade Commission was
- 18 concerned that such claims -- that even advertising
- 19 reduced-tar deliveries in certain ways may be
- 20 construed as health claims.
- 21 From my own personal experience, even recently,
- 22 R.J. Reynolds has marketed a cigarette that has no
- 23 additives, and while they don't make a health claim,
- 24 I've already seen attacks in the press where just the
- 25 mere description of the product which is a factual

- 1 statement, "contains no additives," is being
- 2 construed as a health claim and of course is being
- 3 turned against them.
- 4 It would not surprise me, if we market a
- 5 cigarette and made a claim of no or lower biological
- 6 activity, that we would immediately be attacked as
- 7 being -- that being an implied health claim, we would
- 8 be asked to substantiate our claim and I'm not sure
- 9 what other actions would take place but I'm sure it
- 10 would be immediate and it would be severe.
- 11 Q. Well sir --
- 12 A. That alone in my view, I don't know if this is
- 13 the reason why we did not do it, but from my
- 14 understanding of events that have surrounded the
- 15 tobacco issue, if I were making the decision I
- 16 wouldn't want to make a health claim given those
- 17 circumstances either.
- 18 Q. Well sir, isn't it also true that since the
- 19 early '60s one of the reasons that the B.A.T. group
- 20 didn't make any health claims for its cigarettes
- 21 because -- was because of the concern that if they
- 22 did market a cigarette which had a reduced biological
- 23 activity or which they claimed was healthier, by
- 24 doing so it would admit that some of its -- their
- 25 products already on the market might be harmful?

- 1 A. That's not consistent with my understanding. My
- 2 understanding is that the reason was because we
- 3 simply didn't know. We -- This document that Ray
- 4 Thornton or, I'm sorry, that Alan Heard authors
- 5 provides --
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Cite the exhibit number as --
- 7 A. I'm sorry. Exhibit number 4410 provides several
- 8 examples of where data is conflicting, goes in
- 9 opposite directions, and at the end of the day when
- 10 you run a gamut of tests and some tests are positive,
- 11 some are negative; for example, if you test
- 12 flue-cured tobacco in the Ames test as they indicate
- 13 here, it's lower activity than in burly but the
- 14 opposite is the case in the skin-painting test.
- The same thing occurs when you try to measure
- 16 different constituents and try to effect a change in
- 17 a particular constituent. At the end of the day when
- 18 you run these tests the results are so complex and
- 19 convoluted and frequently contradictory you simply
- 20 don't know whether or not you've really made a
- 21 positive change or not. And it would be, in my view,
- 22 irresponsible to make any kind of a statement or
- 23 claim to the public given just a reduction in Ames
- 24 test or reduction in mouse skin-painting test.
- 25 Q. Sir, showing you what's been marked as

- 1 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1133, this is a document you've
- 2 seen before, isn't it?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. You've read this document.
- 5 A. Yes, I have.
- 6 Q. For the record, Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1133 begins
- 7 with the Bates number 110070785; right?
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. And sir, this document contains the statement
- 10 concerning safer cigarettes that -- I'm sorry, strike
- 11 that.
- 12 This document concerns a discussion about
- 13 whether the B.A.T. group should market a safer or a
- 14 lower biological activity cigarette; right?
- 15 A. Could you direct me to the statement, please?
- 16 Q. Well, sir, do you recall that?
- 17 A. I'd have to look at it to see what the
- 18 context --
- 19 Q. Well, do you recall?
- 20 A. This is a lengthy document, it had a lot of
- 21 discussion in it about a lot of things.
- 22 Q. Well sir, in expressing the opinion you gave to
- 23 us just a few moments ago did you consider this
- 24 document where it says, concerning a safer or lower
- 25 biological activity cigarette, that if the B.A.T.

- 1 group marketed it, quote, it did -- "...it would be
- 2 admitting that some of its products already on the
- 3 market might be harmful. This would create a very
- 4 difficult public relations situation"?
- 5 A. Could you please refer to me where you're
- 6 reading?
- 7 Q. Well sir, I'm just asking you, before we go to
- 8 the document, whether you considered that statement
- 9 from this document in giving the opinions you
- 10 expressed here just a few minutes ago.
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object. He has no way of
- 12 knowing what statement you're talking about unless we
- 13 can take a minute and try to find it.
- 14 A. I didn't remember that particular statement from
- 15 this particular document. This is a lengthy
- 16 document, I have read a lot of documents. I'm really
- 17 referring to my own experience since I've been in the
- 18 industry and what -- what my experience has lead me
- 19 to believe, not what a document written in 1962, what
- 20 a statement in that document says.
- 21 Q. Well let me ask you this: Have you in your
- 22 review of B.A.T. group documents seen the letter that
- 23 Sir Patrick Sheehy wrote to a gentleman in Canada
- 24 that said essentially we can't make a safer cigarette
- 25 because if we do so it might imply that the

- 1 cigarettes we are already marketing are unsafe?
- 2 MR. McGAAN: Object, that's not what that
- 3 document says, and it's unfair to question the
- 4 witness on it.
- 5 A. I don't recall that specific statement.
- 6 Q. Do you recall any document by Sir Patrick Sheehy
- 7 that addressed the issue of funding for a safer
- 8 cigarette?
- 9 A. No, I don't.
- 10 Q. Well sir, in your expert opinion you say,
- 11 "Despite a long and extensive effort, BATCo and
- 12 Brown & Williamson, like all members of the industry
- 13 and all independent scientists, have not yet
- 14 identified a cigarette that is consistently lower in
- 15 biological activity and is acceptable to consumers";
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Now sir, were you aware of funding restrictions
- 19 that Sir Patrick Sheehy put on funding of a safer or
- 20 a lower biological activity cigarette when you made
- 21 that statement?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, it's not true.
- 23 Object, there's no fact in evidence to support such a
- 24 proposition.
- 25 A. I'm not aware of such a funding restriction, it

- 1 certainly isn't consistent with my observation of --
- 2 of what probably represents multimillions of dollars
- 3 worth of research into what would be hopefully
- 4 regarded as a safer cigarette, as the documents
- 5 indicate.
- 6 Q. Well sir, isn't it true that one of the reasons
- 7 that the B.A.T. group, including Brown & Williamson,
- 8 have not developed a cigarette which they have
- 9 marketed to the public is because of product
- 10 liability or legal concerns?
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 12 witness' testimony on that issue.
- 13 A. I don't have any direct experience with that.
- 14 That's not consistent with my understanding and
- 15 experience within the industry.
- 16 Q. All right. Let's turn to the page that's Bates
- 17 numbered -- ends with 818 of Exhibit 1133.
- 18 A. 818?
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. All right.
- 21 Q. Sir, there is reference to a statement by Mr.
- 22 McCormick; right?
- 23 A. Well it looks like two statements by Mr.
- 24 McCormick. Which one are we referring to?
- 25 Q. Well let's direct your attention to the second

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- 1 one, sir.
- 2 A. All right.
- 3 Q. It says there, "Mr. McCormick continued that by
- 4 his question he was seeking to explain why, for some"
- 5 reason -- or "for some years, the industry had found
- 6 it hard to play about with gimmick cigarettes,
- 7 because if it did so it would be admitting that some
- 8 of its products already on the market might be
- 9 harmful. This would create a very difficult public
- 10 relations situation." Right?
- 11 A. That's what the document says, yes.
- 12 Q. And if we were to read back we would see that
- 13 what he is referring to is Dr. Green's suggestion
- 14 that the industry try to develop a cigarette which
- 15 was healthier.
- 16 MR. McGAAN: Object, I'm not -- I don't
- 17 believe the document says that. Maybe he could have
- 18 a second to read a couple pages to --
- 19 A. Well could you please show me Dr. Green's
- 20 statement that you say he's referring to?
- 21 Q. Well Dr. Green's statement begins at page 29.
- 22 Why don't you read up -- up to that quote we just
- 23 read into the record from Mr. McCormick.
- 24 A. All right. All right.
- 25 Q. Sir, Mr. McCormick's comments follow Dr.

- 1 Green's, don't they?
- 2 A. Yes, they do.
- 3 Q. And among Dr. Green's comments he makes the
- 4 statement, we should also aim to remove from the
- 5 product, if we could readily do so, whatever smoke
- 6 constituent was currently thought to be undesirable
- 7 quite regardless of any biological test; right?
- 8 A. I'm sorry, could you point to me where that
- 9 quote is?
- 10 Q. Yes, sir, on page 30.
- MR. McGAAN: Page 30.
- 12 A. Okay. Yes, it says that, and then it goes on to
- 13 say, "At this level even a chemical engineer could
- 14 make a useful contribution but we should not delude
- 15 ourselves that this was fundamental research."
- To me what he's saying is, if someone is
- 17 pointing their finger at a constituent we should just
- 18 remove it whether we believe it -- whether we know or
- 19 not it has any fundamental effect on health effects.
- 20 If someone says that that's an important constituent
- 21 to remove, that's what we ought it to do.
- 22 Q. And Dr. Green went on to say, "We were not doing
- 23 anything at the present at this level"; right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 Q. And after some discussion Mr. McCormick goes on

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- 1 to make his comment about if that was done it would
- 2 admit that some of the products already on the market
- 3 might be harmful; right?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 5 document.
- 6 A. He does make that comment. Obviously he was
- 7 thinking about that, but the reality is is what --
- 8 isn't what Mr. McCormick said in 1962 but what
- 9 actually happened. And what actually followed this,
- 10 first of all the proper context of this is he's
- 11 giving an address to a group of people about a
- 12 massively funded research program which he's
- 13 proposing to address the broader smoking-and-health
- 14 issue. So here he's saying we need to do research
- 15 and we need to spend enormous amounts of money to try
- 16 to get to the bottom of the issue, and what in fact
- 17 followed was that research in the fundamental area
- 18 through -- primarily through the TIRC, and then what
- 19 also followed was a massive research effort by BATCo
- 20 trying to identify aspects of its products that could
- 21 be modified in a way that would be thought to be
- 22 positive. The documents demonstrate that, that there
- 23 have been literally dozens and dozens of tests,
- 24 millions -- multimillions of dollars worth of tests
- 25 and research to try to achieve that goal.

- 1 So yes, Mr. McCormick made this statement, he --
- 2 a lot of people were thinking about a lot of things
- 3 at that time. I think what's important is not what
- 4 he said in 1962 but what actually happened, what
- 5 BATCo actually did.
- 6 Q. Well sir, isn't it true that in the intervening
- 7 years the product-liability implications played a
- 8 larger role than the science in determining what
- 9 would be said to the public about safer or reduced
- 10 biological activity cigarettes?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, compound, vague.
- 12 A. Well, you know, you're saying a "larger"
- 13 effort. I don't know if I can rate it as larger or
- 14 smaller or what. All I can tell you is that my
- 15 experience is is that in the intervening years the
- 16 research effort continued, and continues to this day
- 17 to try to understand aspects about our product that
- 18 are in any way responsible for the alleged health
- 19 effects associated with cigarettes, with the aim of
- 20 trying to fix it, if possible.
- 21 Q. Sir, showing you what's previously been marked
- 22 as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 745. This is a document
- 23 entitled "Draft Paper for 1980 Tobacco Division
- 24 C.A.C., CURRENT ISSUES IN SMOKING AND HEALTH."
- 25 Right?

- 1 A. I'm sorry, could you please repeat the exhibit
- 2 number and Bates number?
- 3 Q. Exhibit 745 is entitled "Draft Paper for 1980
- 4 Tobacco Division C.A.C., CURRENT ISSUES IN SMOKING
- 5 AND HEALTH"; right?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Do you have another copy?
- 8 Q. For the record, it's Bates number 109 --
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Thanks.
- 10 Q. -- 881374; right?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And this document is one that you have seen
- 13 before too, isn't it, sir?
- 14 A. I believe I have.
- 15 Q. Why don't you take a moment and review it if you
- 16 could quickly, please.
- 17 Sir, I'm really only going to be asking about
- 18 the first couple of pages.
- 19 A. All right.
- 20 Q. You've read those, haven't you?
- 21 A. I've read the first two pages.
- 22 Q. All right. One of the issues that's addressed
- 23 in those pages is the development of low-tar-delivery
- 24 products; right?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Now let me ask you this: Are low-tar-delivery
- 2 products safer biologically?
- 3 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 4 A. What do you mean by "biologically"?
- 5 Q. Well on the biological tests that we've been
- 6 looking at, do they have reduced biological
- 7 activity?
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 9 A. They deliver less total tar, so if you're --
- 10 Let's say you're testing a low-tar cigarette in the
- 11 Ames assay, if you put it -- let's say you have a
- 12 six-milligram cigarette and compare it to a
- 13 full-flavored cigarette which might be a 17-milligram
- 14 cigarette. Obviously if you put in less total amount
- 15 of tar there'll be less response; however, the
- 16 biological response on a per-unit tar basis may not
- 17 be less. So it depends upon how you measure it and
- 18 what you mean and what test you're -- you're asking.
- 19 Q. Why might the per-unit tar basis not be less,
- 20 sir?
- 21 A. There's some test results in the Ames test which
- 22 indicate that on a per-unit tar basis smoke
- 23 condensate may actually be slightly more active from
- 24 a -- a highly ventilated filtered cigarette than a
- 25 nonventilated filtered cigarette.

- 1 Q. Let me ask you this, sir, would you --
- 2 A. And I'm referring to test results in an Ames
- 3 test now.
- 4 Q. Would you agree that a smoker who smokes a
- 5 low-tar, low-nicotine cigarette and compensates, as
- 6 we have discussed earlier in this deposition smokers
- 7 might do, would actually inhale more tar while
- 8 compensating?
- 9 A. If the assumption --
- 10 MR. McGAAN: If that's the end of the
- 11 question, I object, it's vague.
- 12 A. If the assumption is they're compensating, you'd
- 13 need to tell me how much they're compensating.
- 14 Q. Well if a smoker compensates to try and --
- 15 Strike that.
- 16 If a smoker compensates smoking a low-tar,
- 17 nicotine cigarette in order to increase his or her
- 18 intake of nicotine, you would agree that they are
- 19 receiving more tar than the FTC smoking-machine
- 20 figures would indicate.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, compound.
- 22 A. It depends upon how much they compensate.
- 23 Compensate 2 percent, 20 percent, 300 percent. How
- 24 much? I mean, people could behave in very different
- 25 ways.

- 1 Do you mean if they compensate all the time or
- 2 if they compensate, you know, at any particular
- 3 time. For every single cigarette. If they
- 4 compensate by smoking more cigarettes or by taking
- 5 larger puffs.
- 6 There's no way I can make an absolute statement
- 7 without getting some more information about the
- 8 extent to which and the nature of the compensation
- 9 that we're referring to.
- 10 Q. All right. Well let's say that a smoker
- 11 compensates by taking bigger and more puffs of a
- 12 low-tar cigarette. You would agree that under those
- 13 circumstances they will be inhaling more tar than the
- 14 FTC smoking-machine figures would indicate.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 16 A. For a particular cigarette, assuming they're not
- 17 smoking more cigarettes -- You're saying if --
- What you're basically saying is if a person
- 19 smokes larger puffs, takes larger puffs and more
- 20 often and inhales with equal depth, because they may
- 21 be taking a bigger puff but not inhale as much --
- 22 What you're saying is if they're taking in more
- 23 smoke, are they taking in more smoke.
- 24 Q. Well if they're taking in more smoke, they are
- 25 taking in more tar, aren't they?

- 1 A. Well yes.
- 2 Q. And they would be taking in more tar than the
- 3 FTC smoking-machine figures would indicate; correct?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Object.
- 5 A. If they're taking in more tar than what's
- 6 measured by the FTC smoking-machine numbers, then
- 7 they are taking in more tar than what's measured by
- 8 the FTC smoking numbers. That's what you're saying.
- 9 Q. Well sir, if they're compensating they're
- 10 taking --
- If they're compensating in the way we've just
- 12 discussed, they're taking in more tar than the FTC
- 13 smoking figures would reveal; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 15 A. But in essence what you're saying is if they're
- 16 taking in more smoking and inhaling it, they're
- 17 taking in more smoke and inhaling it.
- I'm not trying to be argumentative, what I'm
- 19 saying is different people do different things that
- 20 isn't necessarily measurable or observable by the FTC
- 21 method. Just because a person takes a larger puff or
- 22 more frequent puff --
- 23 (Interruption by the reporter.)
- 24 A. -- does not mean they're taking in all of that
- 25 smoke. They may let some of it escape out their

- 1 mouth before they inhale, they may let some of it
- 2 blow out their nose before they inhale, they may
- 3 inhale and exhale more quickly than with a smaller
- 4 puff.
- 5 It's hard to say, but it -- in essence in
- 6 premise if you're saying that if a person is taking
- 7 in a larger puff and more smoke than what the FTC
- 8 test says, they may take in more smoke. It may or
- 9 may not be more than a full-flavored cigarette, it
- 10 may or may not be more than what the FTC estimated
- 11 value is.
- 12 Q. Well let's put it this way, sir. If a person
- 13 smokes a low-tar, low [sic] cigarette, are they
- 14 smoking a healthier cigarette?
- 15 A. I don't know if anyone knows that.
- 16 Q. Well would you agree that it would be improper
- 17 to imply that a low-tar low-nicotine cigarette is a
- 18 healthier cigarette?
- 19 A. It depends upon the context of what somebody's
- 20 asking. I mean that question has been asked,
- 21 opinions have been given in various contexts such as
- 22 the surgeon general's report in 1990, people reviewed
- 23 data, people made statements about in study X, Y or
- 24 Z, lower relative risks were observed for lung cancer
- 25 for people who smoke low-tar cigarettes. I don't

- 1 know if that's an implication of a healthier
- 2 cigarette or merely a statement of research that's
- 3 out there. I don't -- I don't -- I would not make a
- 4 health claim regarding a low-tar cigarette. I would
- 5 not claim it's a healthier cigarette.
- 6 Q. All right. Well you say here in your first
- 7 primary opinion in your expert opinion that "Despite
- 8 long and extensive effort, BATCo and Brown &
- 9 Williamson, like all members of the industry and all
- 10 independent scientists, have not yet identified a
- 11 cigarette that is consistently lower in biological
- 12 activity and is acceptable to consumers"; right?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. All right. Now are low-tar, low [sic]
- 15 cigarettes biologi -- lower in biological activity?
- MR. McGAAN: Object. I think we went over
- 17 it. Asked and answered.
- 18 A. Yeah, I did answer that question.
- 19 Q. And what's the answer, sir?
- 20 A. Depends upon the test that you're using and --
- 21 and in what way you're expressing the measure of
- 22 biological activity.
- 23 Q. Now you have cigarettes -- by "you" I mean Brown
- 24 & Williamson, has low-tar cigarettes on the market;
- 25 right?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. They are cigarettes that have a consistently
- 3 lower biological activity as shown by the tests that
- 4 we have been discussing today; right?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 6 A. No, they're not. It's not consistently lower
- 7 biological activity.
- 8 Q. Now sir, would you agree that any claims that
- 9 were made that low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes had
- 10 lower biological activity would be incorrect?
- 11 A. No. It depends upon what the context of the
- 12 claim is and the conditions that are specified for
- 13 it. I do think it would be incorrect to make a claim
- 14 that a low-tar cigarette is a healthier cigarette for
- 15 people to smoke, but if -- if the claim were that a
- 16 lower-tar cigarette may have lower biological
- 17 activity as defined in a particular test under a
- 18 given set of test conditions and as expressed in a
- 19 particular way, it may be an accurate statement.
- 20 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this. If Brown &
- 21 Williamson implied that low-tar, low [sic] cigarettes
- 22 were healthier for people to smoke, you would say
- 23 that would be not correct; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 25 A. It depends upon the circumstances of what

- 1 they're saying, how they're saying it, who they're
- 2 saying it to and what's being said. For example, if
- 3 someone asked them -- If someone asked me in a press
- 4 release or a press statement has there been any
- 5 research done on low-tar cigarettes and what their
- 6 health effects are, I'd say yes, and I may even refer
- 7 to epidemiological studies that I'm familiar with and
- 8 make a factual statement. I don't -- I wouldn't want
- 9 that to be taken as an implication or a health claim
- 10 or a health warranty. I would need to see a
- 11 statement and need to see what the context and the
- 12 circumstances of that statement were.
- 13 Q. Well sir, would you agree that it would be wrong
- 14 for Brown & Williamson to imply that its low-tar,
- 15 low-nicotine cigarettes were healthier cigarettes?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 17 This is harassing. You can answer it again.
- 18 A. Well it depends upon what's being asked, what
- 19 the context is and what the circumstances of the
- 20 question are. I can't -- I just can't make a
- 21 yes-or-no answer without knowing what the
- 22 circumstances of -- of the -- of the statement are
- 23 that we're talking about. You're giving me a
- 24 hypothetical question.
- 25 Q. Well sir, let's say that the implication was

- 1 made in an advertisement for a cigarette which has
- 2 been marketed by Brown & Williamson which is, quote,
- 3 low-tar, low-nicotine. Is it your opinion that it
- 4 would be proper to claim or imply for any of Brown &
- 5 Williamson's low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes that
- 6 they are healthier?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Object, compound, assumes
- 8 facts not in evidence.
- 9 A. I -- I would not recommend making a health claim
- 10 in an advertisement that stated that a low-tar
- 11 cigarette was a healthier cigarette.
- 12 Q. You would also not recommend making -- I'm
- 13 sorry, strike that.
- 14 You would not recommend putting out an
- 15 advertisement that implied that low-tar, low-nicotine
- 16 cigarettes were healthier, would you, sir?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague, lacks
- 18 foundation.
- 19 A. I would have to see an example of the
- 20 advertisement because "imply" is a vague word, and as
- 21 I discussed before, I've already seen advertisements
- 22 by R.J. Reynolds attacked because they made a
- 23 statement that they were additive free. People said
- 24 that implies a health claim. In my view it doesn't
- 25 imply a health claim, it's a statement of fact.

- 1 So at this point I don't think I could -- I can
- 2 say yes or no without you precisely defining what you
- 3 mean by "implied," or what I'd prefer to do is see an
- 4 example of something and give you my opinion on it.
- 5 So if you have a specific example in mind, I'll be
- 6 happy to give you an opinion.
- 7 Q. Well let me ask you this, sir. Is menthol good
- 8 for the throat?
- 9 A. I don't know if it's good for the throat or
- 10 not. It has -- It has a specific sensory effect, it
- 11 has a cooling effect. I don't know if that's good or
- 12 if it's not good.
- 13 Q. Well to the best of your knowledge, though, do
- 14 you believe it is correct to imply -- Would it be --
- 15 Strike that.
- 16 Would it be correct to imply that low-tar,
- 17 low-nicotine cigarettes that have been marketed by
- 18 Brown & Williamson are safer?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, asked and answered.
- 20 A. Ma'am, I believe I answered your question.
- 21 Given that the word "imply" is so subjective and is
- 22 so subject to wide interpretation by different
- 23 people, without having a specific example for me to
- 24 look at and to comment on I just can't answer that
- 25 question. If you have a specific example in mind

- 1 you'd like me to comment on, I'd be happy to give you
- 2 my opinion.
- 3 Q. Well how do you define the word "imply," sir?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Object, this is
- 5 argumentative.
- 6 A. I haven't really thought about it. I would have
- 7 to spend some time thinking about "imply." It's like
- 8 saying how would you define "love." I don't know.
- 9 Q. Well you would agree at least that if -- that it
- 10 would be inappropriate to make health claims that
- 11 low-tar, low [sic] cigarettes are healthier.
- MR. McGAAN: Asked and answered. You have
- 13 to answer it again, though.
- 14 A. I think I expressed my view. I would not make a
- 15 recommendation to advertise a reduced-tar product as
- 16 a safer cigarette or a healthy cigarette.
- 17 Q. Now sir, you have characterized the effort to
- 18 develop a safer cigarette in your first primary
- 19 opinion here, haven't you, sir, in Exhibit 4400?
- 20 A. Yes, and could you please refer me to the
- 21 passage -- passages that you're referring to?
- 22 Q. Well the first paragraph under "Primary
- 23 Opinions."
- 24 A. Okay.
- 25 Q. Now sir, getting back to the issue I was talking

- 1 about before, you -- you say here "there is a long
- 2 and extensive effort"; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Well isn't it true that legal considerations
- 5 played a large role in that effort?
- 6 A. From the review of documents that I -- I looked
- 7 at, I couldn't see any evidence of that. I looked at
- 8 many research reports which laid out a very extensive
- 9 program starting from the mid-'60s which continues
- 10 today, and what it shows evidence of is that -- that
- 11 BATCo and B&W and other companies within the B.A.T.
- 12 tobacco companies made a huge effort to try to
- 13 understand virtually all aspects of its products that
- 14 may be related to either smoke chemistry that was
- 15 thought to be relevant to the problem, or to
- 16 biological tests or any other matter that was within
- 17 its power to investigate.
- 18 To the extent that legal matters -- certainly
- 19 legal matters are issues that are relevant within the
- 20 tobacco industry. To the extent that legal matters
- 21 influenced those efforts, I can't tell. All I can
- 22 tell is what was done, and what was done, in my view,
- 23 is an extensive effort.
- 24 Q. Are the costs for this huge extensive effort
- 25 that were borne by B&W reflected in their R&D

- 1 expenditures?
- 2 A. I've seen some documents that -- that do refer
- 3 to budgetary matters. I don't know if all the costs
- 4 are in there, but certainly I have reviewed documents
- 5 that do refer to budgets and costs.
- 6 Q. And the costs for the effort that you're
- 7 referring to in your first opinion under the heading
- 8 "Primary Opinion" would be found under Brown &
- 9 Williamson's R&D expense, research and development;
- 10 right?
- 11 A. I don't believe all the costs of that effort
- 12 would be -- would be found there.
- 13 Q. Where else would they be found, sir?
- 14 A. I don't really know, but since much of this
- 15 research was conducted by BATCo, I wouldn't imagine
- 16 that those costs would be reflected in Brown &
- 17 Williamson budgets.
- 18 Q. Well you understand that Brown & Williamson is
- 19 billed for a portion -- or for its portion of BATCo's
- 20 expenses; right?
- 21 A. I don't know if it's billed for all of BATCo's
- 22 expenses, I don't know if it's -- which -- I don't
- 23 know really enough about whatever cost-sharing
- 24 agreements are out there, how long those agreements
- 25 have existed and what particular portions of BATCo

- 1 work that B&W funds. I just don't know enough about
- 2 that to be able to say that -- that the expenses, the
- 3 total expenses of the program over a 40-year period
- 4 would be reflected in Brown & Williamson budget
- 5 statements.
- 6 Q. All right. Well you would agree, sir, wouldn't
- 7 you, that at least Brown & Williamson's portion of
- 8 those expenses would fall under the category of
- 9 research and development?
- 10 A. I don't know.
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague. If you're
- 12 talking about a specific document, it's not clear.
- 13 Q. Now sir, can we turn back to Exhibit 745. That
- 14 is the paper entitled "CURRENT ISSUES IN SMOKING AND
- 15 HEALTH."
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. It starts with the statement, "Undoubtedly, the
- 18 most encouraging recent development" is the
- 19 controversy -- "in the controversy over smoking and
- 20 health has been the recognition by scientists and
- 21 medical authorities that modern developments in
- 22 low-tar delivery products imply that smokers may be
- 23 exposed to a greater reduced risk compared with that
- 24 incurred by smokers 20 years ago." Right?
- 25 A. Yes, you read that statement correctly.

- 1 Q. All right. Now sir, do you know what that
- 2 refers to?
- 3 A. Let me read it one more time.
- 4 Well they're talking about controversy of
- 5 smoking and health and they're talking about
- 6 recognition by scientific and medical authorities.
- 7 What -- My understanding of that is that the
- 8 cigarette industry has been encouraged by many
- 9 government authorities like the Independent
- 10 Scientific Committee, by the surgeon general and
- 11 independent scientists to reduce delivery -- the
- 12 deliveries of its cigarettes in the hopes that a
- 13 general reduction in deliveries may be beneficial.
- 14 And also I believe that for people who choose to
- 15 smoke, they have also received encouragement from the
- 16 public health and government authorities that if they
- 17 choose to smoke that they ought to smoke a
- 18 lower-delivery product. I think that might be an
- 19 implication that such reduced-delivery products may
- 20 be beneficial from a health-effects point of view.
- 21 Q. Now sir, if we go to the second page of the
- 22 document, under point 3 it says, Paradoxically, the
- 23 encouraging developments outlined above have thrown
- 24 up the greatest weakness in the controversy. For
- 25 legal reasons, which are easy to appreciate, the

- 1 industry is unable to claim credit for these
- 2 developments or to use the results directly in any
- 3 campaign to popularise the smoking of low delivery
- 4 products." Have I read that correctly?
- 5 A. Yes, you have.
- 6 Q. Now sir, isn't it true that legal
- 7 considerations, as are reflected here, dominated
- 8 this, quote, long and extensive effort that you
- 9 referred to in your first primary opinion?
- 10 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 11 document, vague as to which legal reasons.
- 12 A. Also I think I already answered the question,
- 13 which is the document here refers to legal
- 14 considerations. I can't imagine that there weren't
- 15 legal considerations of all sorts of matters within
- 16 the tobacco industry given the nature of the lawsuits
- 17 that -- that we've had against us. All I can really
- 18 speak to, because I don't have direct contact or
- 19 experience with those legal considerations, I'm not a
- 20 lawyer, I don't work in the law department. What I
- 21 can tell you is what my view is based on my
- 22 experience in the industry and based on my review of
- 23 the documents available to me, which reflects a
- 24 massive effort. It doesn't reflect that any effort
- 25 has been stopped or squelched. What I see is an

- 1 effort that's been ongoing for quite some time.
- 2 Q. Well sir, you do advise the legal department at
- 3 Brown & Williamson, don't you?
- 4 A. Not on legal matters. I -- I provide input on
- 5 technical matters.
- 6 Q. In litigation-related activities; right?
- 7 A. In things just like what we're doing right now.
- 8 Q. And sir, it's your testimony -- I just want to
- 9 make sure I'm correct -- that this long and extensive
- 10 effort which you refer to in your first opinion on
- 11 page 2 of your expert report has been continuously
- 12 ongoing at Brown & Williamson and BATCo; is that
- 13 right?
- 14 A. Yes, it has.
- 15 Q. Are you familiar with documents which suggest
- 16 that this work has been shelved or, I'm sorry, was
- 17 shelved?
- 18 A. Internal documents or press --
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Objection --
- 20 A. -- type of statements?
- 21 Q. Internal documents, sir.
- MR. McGAAN: Objection.
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. So if those documents exist, you're unaware of
- 25 them; right?

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Objection. No facts --
- 2 A. I'm aware of documents that reflect
- 3 organizational changes and reflect changes in
- 4 emphasis for various technical matters. I don't know
- 5 if you -- that's what you mean by "shelved."
- 6 MR. McGAAN: You don't have to speculate.
- 7 She doesn't want to hear speculation.
- 8 MS. WIVELL: Well I object to you
- 9 interrupting the witness in the middle of his answer,
- 10 counsel. I think that's completely inappropriate.
- MR. McGAAN: I don't.
- 12 Q. Were you sir, through? Were you through?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. I'm not surprised.
- 15 Sir, you would agree that nicotine is a poison.
- 16 A. What do you money by "poison"?
- 17 Q. Well what do you mean by "poison"? It's a word
- 18 that toxicologists use all the time, isn't it?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, argumentative.
- 20 A. There's not a single meaning. It depends upon
- 21 what sort of test one is using to measure it, it
- 22 depends upon what sort of criteria are used to make
- 23 that assessment or make that ranking. It could have
- 24 various meanings. You could be talking about acute
- 25 toxicity, you could talk be talking about chronic

- 1 toxicity, you could be talking about a particular
- 2 biological endpoint. So when you say "poison," I
- 3 can't just say that statement without connecting it
- 4 to some specific endpoint or particular condition.
- 5 Q. Are you aware of Brown & Williamson documents
- 6 that say nicotine is a poison?
- 7 A. I may have read that statement in a document. I
- 8 can't put my fingers on that document, but it sounds
- 9 familiar.
- 10 Q. Well sir, going back to your opinion about this
- 11 long and extensive effort that you have referred to
- 12 in your first opinion on page 2, where did you get
- 13 the documents that you reviewed to come to that
- 14 conclusion?
- 15 A. From various places. I was first made aware of
- 16 the research effort when I first joined the company,
- 17 in going through orientation met various people who
- 18 were familiar with this research, including my
- 19 counterparts in BATCo, and in those instances I was
- 20 made -- given access to various documents that
- 21 pertained to the research program. Occasionally I
- 22 would come across these documents through my perusal
- 23 of the library, or people would bring certain reports
- 24 to my attention. I reviewed a number of these
- 25 documents when I reviewed the documents related to my

- 1 review of documents that were cited in the FDA's
- 2 proposed rulemaking, a large collection of documents
- 3 there.
- 4 There were -- There was a large collection of
- 5 documents made I believe in -- in request to a
- 6 production request associated with the Waxman hearing
- 7 so I'm not sure if it was the Waxman committee or the
- 8 FDA or some other -- someone else making a request,
- 9 but at that time things were collected and I -- I
- 10 went through a lot of these documents and read them.
- 11 I've been given some documents by my lawyers
- 12 that said these documents are relevant to a
- 13 particular issue. So various -- various sources over
- 14 -- over the time frame of about five years.
- 15 Q. The first thing you mentioned was research that
- 16 was ongoing that you learned about at the time of
- 17 your orientation. What research is that, sir?
- 18 A. Well this -- this research associated with
- 19 measuring modifications in cigarettes and what the
- 20 impacts might be on various biological tests, some
- 21 research associated with testing of ingredients that
- 22 I talked about earlier.
- 23 Q. Are there any specific projects?
- 24 A. A couple of them. One of them we talked about
- 25 already, RIO. Another one was JANUS. JANUS was a

- 1 fairly large one among them. I can't recall any
- 2 specific other project names.
- 3 Q. What projects were ongoing at the time you
- 4 joined Brown & Williamson in 1991?
- 5 A. Just -- Projects that were just finishing up
- 6 were projects called AIRBUS and GREENDOT, and I
- 7 believe then they eventually evolved into WARSAW and
- 8 NATO and then there's, oh, I forgot another one, NOVA
- 9 I think was another project name which -- which began
- 10 sometime after that. At this point we've got
- 11 projects that we refer to as DAY and BALTEC that are
- 12 current projects we have.
- 13 Q. And what are projects DAY and BALTEC involved
- 14 in?
- 15 A. They're also involved in modifying tobacco
- 16 and/or cigarettes in a way that would be responsive
- 17 to various health-related matters. DAY is a way to
- 18 process tobacco in a way to remove precursors that
- 19 may give rise to substances that might be considered
- 20 potentially harmful and in a way that might modify
- 21 the tobacco in a way that has either reduced
- 22 biological activity or reduced concentration of
- 23 certain constituents in the smoke.
- 24 Q. Just so we're clear, these projects are ongoing
- 25 today?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. You are continuing to try and create a safer
- 3 cigarette; right?
- 4 A. Well I don't know if I can characterize it as a
- 5 safer cigarette. My characterization would be to
- 6 modify the cigarette in a way that would have reduced
- 7 biological activity and/or smoke constituents in
- 8 hopes that this would be regarded by the scientific
- 9 community as being a beneficial effect. Hopefully
- 10 they would regard it as being safer, but at this
- 11 point I don't know if it would be regarded as safer
- 12 or not because we haven't got a clear -- a really
- 13 clear set of assessment criteria. We have some sense
- 14 of what the assessment criteria are, they've been
- 15 elaborated by the surgeon general and they're quite
- 16 rigorous, but yes, we are continuing on today.
- 17 Q. What is project BALTEC?
- 18 A. BALTEC is a project where -- it's -- it's a
- 19 similar type of project but employing a different
- 20 strategy.
- 21 Q. And what is the strategy employed there?
- 22 A. The primary strategy there is to develop
- 23 essentially inert or synthetic tobacco materials or
- 24 sheet materials that could be added to a tobacco
- 25 blend to dilute -- essentially dilute the amount of

- 1 smoke formed, in hopes of reducing the total
- 2 concentration of constituents and biological activity
- 3 thereof.
- 4 Q. Sir, do those expenses -- project -- for project
- 5 DAY and BALTEC fall under your responsibility?
- 6 A. Some parts of it do.
- 7 Q. All right.
- 8 A. The "expenses"? I don't -- Are you talking
- 9 about the costs of it or the expenses or some other
- 10 aspect of it?
- 11 Q. The expenses, yes, sir.
- 12 A. They did not until recently.
- 13 Q. They do now.
- 14 A. Some aspects of it do. Not the total project,
- 15 but only some aspects of it.
- 16 Q. What aspects fall under your area of
- 17 responsibility?
- 18 A. Primarily the biological testing, any biological
- 19 testing that may be done.
- 20 Q. Are these budgeted to resource and development
- 21 expenses?
- 22 A. Research and development, yes.
- 23 Q. Yes.
- 24 A. Parts of it, not all of it.
- 25 Q. All right. Let me rephrase the question since I

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- 1 misspoke.
- 2 These biological tests are budgeted to research
- 3 and development?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. What biological tests are you currently
- 6 utilizing in project DAY?
- 7 A. In DAY?
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. Primarily the Ames test, some other in vitro
- 10 gene tox test and some smoke chemistry assessments.
- 11 Q. What in vitro gene toxicity tests are you
- 12 utilizing?
- 13 A. I believe chromosomal aberrations tests have
- 14 been conducted on it.
- 15 Q. And what smoke chemistry assessments are you
- 16 utilizing?
- 17 A. I couldn't rattle off all of them. We're
- 18 looking at about 30 or 40 different constituents in
- 19 smoke. We call it the Hoffman analyte list, which
- 20 refers to Dietric Hoffman who's a researcher who has
- 21 identified a number of constituents in smoke that he
- 22 feels are relevant to the smoking-and-health issue.
- 23 They're also the same types of things that you'll see
- 24 listed in surgeon general's reports.
- 25 Q. What projects or, I'm sorry -- Strike that.

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- 1 What kind of biological assays are being used in
- 2 project BALTEC?
- 3 A. Essentially the same tests.
- 4 Q. Now sir, are there carcinogenic compounds in
- 5 cigarette smoke?
- 6 A. Well when you say "carcinogenic" I would ask you
- 7 to be precise in defining what you mean. If --
- 8 Q. Why is that important to you, sir?
- 9 A. Well it's important because some people use the
- 10 word "carcinogen" loosely, and usually when they use
- 11 it they mean substances which have been identified or
- 12 have been shown to produce a -- have carcinogenic
- 13 activity in an animal test, and that's different than
- 14 proven to cause cancer in humans.
- Now if you -- if you mean are there substances
- 16 which have been shown to produce cancer or have
- 17 carcinogenic activity in an animal test, yes.
- 18 Q. All right.
- 19 THE REPORTER: We have to go off the record
- 20 and change tape.
- 21 (Recess taken from 4:23 to 4:36 p.m.)
- 22 MR. McGAAN: There is an understanding that
- 23 we'd like to put on the record at this time between
- 24 Brown & Williamson and the Barnes plaintiffs, this
- 25 case has been cross-noticed in the Barnes case, and

- 1 Ms. Wivell's examination yesterday and today takes
- 2 place as if it took place in the Barnes case;
- 3 however, the Barnes plaintiffs have not taken the
- 4 opportunity to examine while we're in Minneapolis
- 5 today, but we've agreed instead to produce Dr.
- 6 Appleton at a mutually convenient time in early
- 7 October for a day to complete their aspect of the
- 8 examination. We'll object to replowing any of the
- 9 ground covered so thoroughly by Ms. Wivell here, but
- 10 my understanding is they don't intend to do that. So
- 11 that's where we stand with regard to the
- 12 cross-noticing.
- MR. WATTS: Thank you, counsel.
- MR. McGAAN: Sure.
- 15 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 16 Q. Sir, before we went off the record you and I
- 17 were chatting about substances in cigarette smoke
- 18 which are carcinogenic in animal studies; right?
- 19 A. Yes, and I was making -- I think I was making
- 20 the distinction that "carcinogenic" can't be used
- 21 without qualification as to what it means. And what
- 22 I was indicating was that typically when it's used it
- 23 means has been reported to have carcinogenic activity
- 24 as measured in an animal toxicological test.
- 25 Q. All right. Well let's focus on animal

- 1 toxicological tests for a moment. How many
- 2 substances in cigarette smoke have been shown to be
- 3 carcinogenic to animals?
- 4 A. I don't know the exact number. I've read in
- 5 numerous places it's anywhere from 20 to 40.
- 6 Q. Are any of those substances also known to be
- 7 carcinogenic in man or woman?
- 8 A. "Known" by who?
- 9 Q. Well, toxicological tests.
- 10 A. There are no toxicological tests in man or
- 11 woman.
- 12 Q. All right. Well sir, you would agree that there
- 13 are substances which are known to be animal
- 14 carcinogens which have been shown to be carcinogenic
- 15 in man; right?
- 16 A. I wouldn't say "shown," I would say "judged" to
- 17 be or "rated" to be by various people or
- 18 organization.
- 19 Q. All right. And what are some of the
- 20 organizations which have judged certain animal
- 21 carcinogens to also be human carcinogens?
- 22 A. Oh, IARC, I-A-R-C, the National Toxicology
- 23 Program, and I believe OSHA maintains a list of
- 24 carcinogens that they regard as human carcinogens.
- 25 Q. Of the 20 to 40 known animal carcinogens which

- 1 occur in cigarette smoke, are any of them on the IARC
- 2 list of human carcinogens?
- 3 A. I -- As I -- I don't recall at this time. I
- 4 would need to ba -- basically I'd need to have the
- 5 IARC list in front of me to be able to answer your
- 6 question.
- 7 Q. Would your answer be the same if I ask you about
- 8 the National Toxicology Program list?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Would it also be the same if I ask you about the
- 11 OSHA list?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. So as you sit here today you are unaware whether
- 14 any of the 20 to 40 substances which occur in
- 15 cigarette smoke which are known to be animal
- 16 carcinogens are also thought to be human carcinogens
- 17 by any of these three organizations.
- 18 A. I simply don't remember.
- 19 Q. Now sir, do you have any opinions on the subject
- 20 of addiction that  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  and nicotine which you intend to
- 21 discuss when you come to testify on behalf of Brown &
- 22 Williamson?
- 23 A. It depends upon what somebody asks me.
- 24 Q. Well sir, I don't want to be cute and I don't
- 25 want to have to go through what we've done before.

- 1 Is there anything in your expert report that
- 2 addresses the issue of whether nicotine is addictive?
- 3 A. I don't recall anything in my expert report
- 4 about addiction.
- 5 Q. All right. Well sir, do you intend to offer
- 6 expert opinions about addiction?
- 7 A. I can't predict what I may talk about, and also
- 8 let will me -- let me just say my sense is the word
- 9 "expert opinion" really is a legal term and has a
- 10 legal connotation or legal significance, and I can't
- 11 comment on that. All I can say is I'm going to talk
- 12 about whatever anyone asks me to talk about, whether
- 13 it be you or my own lawyers, and I don't know what
- 14 you all are going to ask me to talk about.
- 15 Q. Well sir, --
- MS. WIVELL: Well I would like the record
- 17 to reflect the fact that I'm trying to figure out
- 18 whether I need to examine this witness on the subject
- 19 of addiction, and let me just state for the record
- 20 that if the defendants intend to ask Mr. Appleton any
- 21 facts or any opinions regarding the subject of
- 22 addiction I would expect that we would receive a
- 23 supplemental expert report and then have the
- 24 opportunity to examine him.
- 25 Q. Now sir --

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Well wait, I've got to respond
- 2 to that, counsel. I'm not going to -- I've said
- 3 before what our position is on this. We're not going
- 4 to give you any report about facts, there isn't any
- 5 requirement to do it. You haven't asked the witness
- 6 any questions about addiction.
- 7 MS. WIVELL: Well I haven't asked him any
- 8 questions about addiction because he wasn't
- 9 designated as an expert and I'm here to take his
- 10 expert deposition.
- 11 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 12 Q. Sir, have you come to any conclusions about
- 13 whether nicotine is addictive?
- 14 A. Yes, I have.
- 15 Q. All right. What are those conclusions?
- 16 A. Well, I think the -- if someone is trying to
- 17 assess whether or not nicotine is addictive it -- it
- 18 depends entirely on what assessment criteria they
- 19 were using, what definition they're using. Now if
- 20 one -- certainly it's possible to construct a
- 21 definition that's so broad it could include nicotine,
- 22 and if one does that one would conclude nicotine is
- 23 addictive. Other definitions may be more narrow.
- 24 The fact of the matter is is the definition of
- 25 addiction has changed quite a bit over time and has

- 1 evolved over time.
- 2 If one uses a -- a pharmacologically based
- 3 definition which includes criteria such as producing
- 4 intoxication, producing tolerance, producing physical
- 5 withdrawal symptoms, then -- then it's -- I don't
- 6 think it falls within that definition. I certainly
- 7 don't think that nicotine is addictive in the sense
- 8 that heroin and cocaine are addictive. I don't think
- 9 it's comparable to heroin or cocaine, and I believe
- 10 people can quit smoking if they want to.
- 11 Q. Well, sir, you would agree that nicotine affects
- 12 the function of the body, the human body; right?
- 13 A. It can.
- 14 Q. And in fact Brown & Williamson and BATCo have
- 15 researched that shows it does.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. You've reviewed that research, haven't you, sir?
- 18 A. Some of it.
- 19 Q. All right. And sir, you have reviewed that
- 20 research as part of the FDA rulemaking activity;
- 21 right?
- 22 A. Some of it, yes.
- 23 Q. Sir, you would agree that nicotine is a drug,
- 24 wouldn't you?
- 25 A. Depends upon your definition of a drug. If you

- 1 mean can produce a physiological effect, yes, it
- 2 can. If you mean a drug in the sense that the FDA
- 3 defines a drug, which is an intention to affect a
- 4 structure or function of the body or to treat,
- 5 mitigate or cure disease, no, I wouldn't agree it's a
- 6 drug in that sense.
- 7 Q. Well sir, you understand that the FDA defines a
- 8 drug as one of two different things; right?
- 9 A. I'm not sure if I know what you mean.
- 10 Q. Well sir, you understand that the Food, Drug,
- 11 and Cosmetic Act defines a drug as either an article
- 12 intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation,
- 13 treatment or prevention of disease in man or other
- 14 animals, --
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- or an article other than food intended to
- 17 affect the structure or any function of the body of
- 18 man or other animals; right?
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Let me object. I don't think
- 20 you intend to do this, but it reads as if you're
- 21 tripping him up on whether FDA, an agency of the
- 22 government, or a congressional statute has had a
- 23 definition, and he's obviously not competent to
- 24 testify about that.
- 25 But if you have an understanding of the

- 1 question, you can answer.
- 2 A. Yes, I have an understanding that those are
- 3 among the definitions or those are the definitions of
- 4 a drug according to FDA.
- 5 Q. You understand that because regulatory affairs
- 6 is one of your areas of expertise; right?
- 7 A. Among the reasons, yes.
- 8 Q. And sir, you participated in preparation of
- 9 Brown & Williamson's response to the FDA's proposed
- 10 rulemaking concerning drugs -- concerning treating
- 11 cigarettes as drugs; right?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. All right. Do you intend to offer any testimony
- 14 in trial of this matter about that proposed
- 15 rulemaking activity?
- 16 A. Depends upon what -- what I'm asked.
- 17 Q. Well sir, I'm asking you as you sit here has
- 18 anyone discussed with you whether or not they want
- 19 you to talk about that proposed rulemaking activity
- 20 as part of your testimony in this case?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, and I'm going to
- 22 instruct the witness not to answer the question if it
- 23 calls for disclosure of communications with counsel,
- 24 which it probably only can call for.
- I don't think you can answer the question, Dr.

- 1 Appleton.
- 2 A. Okay. Well if it reflects privileged
- 3 communications, then I can't answer.
- 4 Q. Well I would just like to know whether you have
- 5 had communications with counsel on the subject of
- 6 including this in your testimony. I'm not asking
- 7 what the results were, just this general topic.
- 8 MR. McGAAN: And I'm instructing him not to
- 9 answer that question.
- 10 MS. WIVELL: Well sir, I believe that that
- 11 is completely improper if Brown & Williamson's
- 12 counsel has back-doored this man by claiming, cutely,
- 13 that he is going to give factual testimony about this
- 14 subject, and I believe that's inappropriate. It
- 15 should have been listed in his expert disclosure, and
- 16 I think that what you have done with regard to the
- 17 subject of nicotine and ammonia and the subject of
- 18 addiction and the treatment of nicotine as a drug,
- 19 cigarettes as a drug is completely inappropriate and
- 20 we will object to any testimony by this witness on
- 21 either of those subjects or in those areas unless we
- 22 get an expert disclosure from him, counsel.
- MR. McGAAN: You're wrong, but I'm not
- 24 going to add to what I said earlier.
- MS. WIVELL: All right.

- 1 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 2 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this: When I was
- 3 talking about the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
- 4 definition of a drug, you have been aware for -- Well
- 5 how long were you aware that that was a two-prong
- 6 definition?
- 7 A. I don't know when I first became aware it was a
- 8 two-prong definition. I can tell you a time when I
- 9 know I was aware. I don't know if it was the first
- 10 time I was aware.
- 11 Q. All right. When was the time when you know you
- 12 were aware?
- 13 A. When I reviewed the FDA's proposed rulemaking
- 14 notice in 1995.
- 15 Q. That was before your deposition in Broin, wasn't
- 16 it?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. It was before your deposition in Texas, wasn't
- 19 it?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And sir, when you were -- when you testified in
- 22 Broin and in the Texas case you took an oath to tell
- 23 the truth, the whole truth, didn't you?
- 24 A. Yes.
- MR. McGAAN: Object, argumentative.

- 1 Q. And sir, in those two case -- in those two
- 2 depositions when you were asked what the FDA's
- 3 definition of a drug was you neglected to tell the
- 4 attorney who was asking you the question about the
- 5 second prong definition, didn't you?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, argumentative, and
- 7 don't answer that question unless you have a chance
- 8 to read your prior testimony. This is improper
- 9 impeachment.
- 10 Q. Do you recall, sir?
- 11 A. I recall, yes.
- 12 Q. And you did not --
- 13 A. I --
- MR. McGAAN: Wait, wait. Were you
- 15 done?
- 16 A. I'm not finished with my answer. I think you
- 17 mischaracterized the situation. I forgot. I forgot
- 18 that there were two prongs to that definition.
- MR. McGAAN: Well why don't you take a
- 20 minute, Dr. Appleton, and look at your prior
- 21 testimony before debating about what it said or what
- 22 questions were asked of you.
- 23 Q. Just so we're clear here, you are the regulatory
- 24 affairs director of Brown & Williamson; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Asked and answered.

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And you have been the person who was involved,
- 3 along with the lawyers, in preparing Brown &
- 4 Williamson's response to the FDA rulemaking activity
- 5 regarding whether cigarettes should be treated as
- 6 drugs; right?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Mischaracterizes the
- 8 testimony.
- 9 A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that second?
- 10 Q. And you are the person who was involved, along
- 11 with the lawyers, in preparing Brown & Williamson's
- 12 response to the FDA rulemaking activity regarding
- 13 whether cigarettes should be treated as drugs;
- 14 right?
- MR. McGAAN: Mischaracterizes the
- 16 testimony.
- 17 A. I was involved, yes.
- 18 Q. All right. And you, sir, are aware that the FDA
- 19 basically asserts its jurisdiction on the second
- 20 prong of the definition of drug. In other words, an
- 21 article other than food intended to affect the
- 22 structure or any function of the body of man or other
- 23 animals; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object to the form.
- 25 Answer if you know.

- 1 A. I did not know that that is the basis of the
- 2 assertion of their jurisdiction.
- 3 Q. Well sir, you --
- 4 A. That's a legal matter which I'm not familiar
- 5 with.
- 6 Q. You have read the Federal Register of --
- 7 discussion of the FDA's assertion of jurisdiction,
- 8 haven't you?
- 9 A. Yes, I've read it. It's a very long document
- 10 and it was a couple years ago that I read it. Also,
- 11 I didn't focus in on the legal matters, I focused in
- 12 on the product-related matters.
- 13 Q. And it's your testimony that when you testified
- 14 in response to questions from plaintiffs counsel in
- 15 the Broin case and in the Texas AG's case that you
- 16 simply forgot the second prong of the FDA's
- 17 definition of a drug?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, that's argumentative
- 19 and improper without letting the witness review the
- 20 prior testimony.
- 21 A. Can I review my prior testimony?
- 22 Q. Well sir, answer my question first, please.
- MR. McGAAN: He already answered it once
- 24 before, counsel, but you can answer it again. This
- 25 is an improper line of questioning.

- 1 A. I simply forgot.
- 2 Q. Well sir, in your deposition taken in Broin you
- 3 were asked, "Is nicotine a drug"? And you
- 4 responded: It depends on what you mean by drug. If
- 5 you mean as defined by the Food and Drug
- 6 Administration, it's something that is intended to
- 7 mitigate or ameliorate or cure or treat disease, no.
- 8 Is that right, sir?
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Is this where you've bracketed
- 10 it? Is that --
- 11 MS. WIVELL: (Nodding.)
- 12 THE WITNESS: I provided a definition.
- MR. McGAAN: Well the question is whether
- 14 she read your testimony correctly.
- 15 A. Okay. Is that the question?
- 16 Q. Did I read your testimony correctly, sir?
- 17 A. Yes, you did.
- 18 Q. Thank you. You did not define --
- 19 You did not tell plaintiffs counsel there that a
- 20 drug is also defined as something intended to affect
- 21 the structure or any function of the body of man or
- 22 other animals, did you?
- 23 MR. McGAAN: Object, that question wasn't
- 24 asked. Go ahead.
- 25 A. No, I did not define that, but I did say there

- 1 could be many definitions of a drug. I didn't say
- 2 this is the definition. He provided a vague word, I
- 3 provided a definition and said if this is what you
- 4 mean by this, then I gave the answer and I also
- 5 acknowledged there could be other definitions.
- 6 Q. Well sir, you said -- you gave him the
- 7 definition, quote, supposedly as defined by the Food
- 8 and Drug Administration; right?
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Object, mischaracterizes the
- 10 testimony, which demonstrates the impeachment was
- 11 improper to begin with.
- 12 A. I gave a definition which was what I recalled, a
- 13 definition that the Food and Drug Administration
- 14 has. They may have other definitions as well.
- 15 Q. All right, sir. You would agree that nicotine
- 16 is a dependence-producing substance, wouldn't you?
- 17 A. I don't know what you mean by "dependence
- 18 producing." It depends upon how you define that.
- 19 Q. Do you know what I refer to when I refer to
- 20 DSM-IV?
- 21 A. I'm familiar with DSM-IV but I'm not familiar
- 22 with the exact criteria in it.
- 23 Q. Well would you agree that DSM-IV talks about
- 24 dependence-producing substances?
- 25 A. I have recollection of that but it's been awhile

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- 1 since I reviewed that so I'm not immediately familiar
- 2 with it. If you'd show it to me then I'll refresh my
- 3 memory.
- 4 Q. Well sir, let me ask you this. I designated the
- 5 testimony of one of -- of one of the cigarette
- 6 companies' experts in this litigation as part of my
- 7 predesignation for this deposition. Did you read it?
- 8 A. Which expert?
- 9 MR. McGAAN: Are you looking for a document
- 10 or just the name, Marty, because I can --
- MS. WIVELL: The name.
- MR. McGAAN: Peter Rowell.
- 13 Q. Peter Rowell. Did you read any of his
- 14 testimony, sir?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. Are you aware of his opinions concerning whether
- 17 nicotine is a dependence-producing substance?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Did anyone share with you what his opinions were
- 20 concerning whether nicotine was a
- 21 dependence-producing substance?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Did anyone share with you Mr. Rowell -- or Dr.
- 24 Rowell's opinions concerning whether cigarette
- 25 smoking causes disease?

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. So you're just unaware of those opinions as you
- 3 sit here today.
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Now sir, have you reviewed documents in
- 6 preparation for testimony concerning whether
- 7 cigarette smoking is addictive?
- 8 MR. McGAAN: Object. In preparation for
- 9 this testimony?
- 10 MS. WIVELL: Yes, sir.
- 11 MR. McGAAN: Okay.
- 12 A. No. I have reviewed documents about that, but
- 13 not specifically in preparation for this proceeding.
- 14 Q. You review --
- Would you be the person at Brown & Williamson
- 16 most knowledgable about Brown & Williamson's response
- 17 to the FDA rulemaking action concerning whether
- 18 nicotine is a drug?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, vague and overbroad.
- 20 A. Yeah, you just asked me several questions at
- 21 once, if you could --
- 22 Q. All right. Let me start again.
- 23 A. If you could break them down into individual
- 24 questions?
- 25 Q. Brown & Williamson filed this response to the

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- 1 FDA's rulemaking action; right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And were you the person at Brown & Williamson
- 4 most responsible for putting that response together?
- 5 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague and overboard.
- 6 A. Let me characterize what my role was. I served
- 7 in a coordinating role to obtain technical responses
- 8 from various people who had responsibility in various
- 9 areas that were relevant to issues that were raised
- 10 in the FDA response. Part of that included me
- 11 reading documents, it included me talking to people,
- 12 obtaining their views and opinions and thoughts on
- 13 this, collecting and assembling that, in some cases
- 14 drafting materials, discussing those issues with
- 15 attorneys, attorneys also talked to people in those
- 16 areas as well. But ultimately I was the -- I was the
- 17 point of contact as far as coordinating those
- 18 activities goes. I don't know if that makes me the
- 19 most knowledgable person or most responsible person
- 20 or what. I certainly served in a coordinating role,
- 21 but -- but in many cases dealt with issues that are
- 22 not within my area of responsibility or direct
- 23 expertise.
- 24 Q. Now sir, you would agree the FDA believes
- 25 nicotine is addictive.

- 1 A. Well that's what they've said, yes.
- 2 Q. And you would agree that the surgeon general's
- 3 committee believes nicotine is addictive.
- 4 A. Well which surgeon general's committee?
- 5 Q. Well let's talk about the most recent surgeon
- 6 general's reports or the more recent surgeon
- 7 general's reports. The surgeon general has concluded
- 8 that nicotine is addictive; right?
- 9 A. Well the surgeon general looked at the issue
- 10 twice. In 1964 it concluded it was not addictive,
- 11 but in 1988 concluded that it was, employing a
- 12 different definition and criteria for assessing
- 13 addiction.
- 14 Q. All right. Now does Brown & Williamson believe
- 15 smoking is addictive?
- 16 A. I think I just gave my response to your question
- 17 earlier.
- 18 Q. Well, let me ask again.
- 19 Does Brown & Williamson believe cigarette
- 20 smoking is addictive?
- 21 MR. McGAAN: You have to answer it again.
- 22 A. Okay. Brown & Williamson does not think
- 23 cigarette smoking is any way comparable to addiction
- 24 to heroin, cocaine, alcoholism. We also believe that
- 25 people can quit smoking if they wish to.

- 1 In fact one of the documents you showed me, I
- 2 think the statement by Joseph Califano, acknowledged
- 3 that some 30 million people are now former smokers,
- 4 so they have quit. We recognize that -- that people
- 5 smoke and some people have difficulty giving up
- 6 smoking. We also think people can quit if they wish
- 7 too, though.
- 8 Q. How many people who have quit smoking have gone
- 9 back to it, sir?
- 10 A. I have no idea.
- 11 Q. Do you --
- 12 Has Brown & Williamson collected any --
- 13 A. May I finish my -- I didn't finish my answer.
- 14 Q. Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were done.
- 15 A. No, I wasn't.
- 16 We also acknowledge or we believe that there is
- 17 no standard definition or unifiedly --
- 18 uniformly-agreed-to definition. Various definitions
- 19 have been advanced, and it's certainly possible to
- 20 construct a definition so broad that it would include
- 21 nicotine as being addictive. On the other hand,
- 22 other definitions may not include nicotine as being
- 23 addictive.
- 24 Q. All right. Well sir, you would agree that --
- 25 Strike that.

- 1 Would it be reasonable for smokers to believe
- 2 cigarette smoking is not addictive?
- 3 A. Is "not addictive"?
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. I don't know what would be reasonable or not.
- 6 That depends upon the smoker and how they're viewing
- 7 the issue I suppose. I don't know what you mean by
- 8 "reasonable."
- 9 Q. Well, sir, if Brown & Williamson takes the
- 10 position that cigarette smoking is not addictive
- 11 and --
- 12 A. I don't believe that that characterizes the
- 13 statement --
- MR. McGAAN: She -- Let her finish the
- 15 question.
- 16 A. I'm sorry. I don't want to interrupt you.
- MS. WIVELL: Can we get out Exhibit 324.
- 18 That's the request for admissions.
- MR. McGAAN: Umm-hmm.
- 20 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- MR. McGAAN: 326, is that what you want?
- 22 Q. Sir, we've gotten out Exhibit 326, the Brown &
- 23 Williamson response to plaintiffs' request for
- 24 production of -- or, strike that.
- We have got out Plaintiffs' Exhibit 326, Brown &

- 1 Williamson's response to plaintiffs' first request
- 2 for admissions; right?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And in this request for admissions plaintiffs
- 5 ask Brown & Williamson to admit that cigarettes or
- 6 nicotine are addictive; right?
- 7 A. Well, can I see it?
- 8 Q. (Handing.)
- 9 A. All right. What's your question?
- 10 Q. In Exhibit 326 plaintiffs ask Brown & Williamson
- 11 to admit that cigarettes or nicotine are addictive;
- 12 right?
- 13 A. It does ask that, yes.
- 14 Q. And what is Brown & Williamson's response?
- 15 A. Let me read the response, please, into the
- 16 record.
- 17 It says, "Brown & Williamson objects to Request
- 18 for Admission No. 7 on the grounds that the term and
- 19 concept of 'addiction' is used by different people to
- 20 refer to different things and the request, therefore,
- 21 is vague and ambiguous. Brown & Williamson denies
- 22 that nicotine or cigarettes are addictive as that
- 23 word would likely apply to substances such as cocaine
- 24 and heroin. Brown & Williamson, therefore, denies
- 25 Request No. 7."

- 1 Q. Now, sir --
- 2 A. That's it.
- 3 Q. -- if someone heard Brown & Williamson deny that
- 4 cigarettes or nicotine were addictive, would it be
- 5 appropriate for them to believe what Brown &
- 6 Williamson's saying?
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Object, calls for speculation,
- 8 mischaracterizes the response.
- 9 A. Depends upon the context of the denial. If it's
- 10 in a request for admissions like this, I don't really
- 11 know what "deny" means. Deny may carry a purely
- 12 legal significance and may not -- I don't know what
- 13 it means. On the other hand, smokers have received
- 14 quite a bit of information about the addiction
- 15 propensity or dependence propensity of cigarettes, we
- 16 talked about the surgeon general's report that was
- 17 published in 1988. There's been an incredible amount
- 18 of media discussion of this issue and other
- 19 discussion of this issue. My understanding is that
- 20 cigarette smokers almost universally believe that
- 21 cigarettes are addictive, but I'm not sure if they
- 22 even understand or know themselves in what sense they
- 23 mean that, if they mean it in a technical way or in a
- 24 colloquial use of the term.
- 25 Q. Well has Brown & Williamson ever taken out an ad

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- 1 that said, smokers, cigarettes that you're smoking
- 2 are addictive?
- 3 A. Well I think before taking such an action, I
- 4 mean, one thing we would do is assess what -- what
- 5 would be the purpose or what would be the benefit or
- 6 what would be the need to do that. If it's to
- 7 provide a warning to people that cigarette smoking
- 8 may be addictive, I believe that people have already
- 9 formed a view on that based on any number of sources
- 10 of information available out there about that issue.
- 11 Q. Well sir, wouldn't you agree that if Brown &
- 12 Williamson took out such an ad or made a public
- 13 statement saying that cigarette smoking was addictive
- 14 it would carry more weight because it came from the
- 15 cigarette industry?
- 16 (Laughter.)
- 17 A. No, I don't believe that -- that they would
- 18 think that a statement from Brown & Williamson would
- 19 be more credible than a statement from the surgeon
- 20 general.
- 21 Q. Well sir, let me show you Plaintiffs' Exhibit
- 22 902. This is a document concerning an early report
- 23 to the executive committee made by -- of Brown &
- 24 Williamson made by R. B. Griffith, and for the record
- 25 Exhibit 902 is Bates numbered B 12910586 or

- 1 BW-W2-03077.
- 2 And would you take a moment and look over the
- 3 first page of this document.
- 4 A. This is really hard to read.
- 5 Q. I think if you read the first paragraph and the
- 6 second paragraph it should be all right.
- 7 A. Okay.
- 8 Q. All right. This document at the bottom is dated
- 9 July 1st, 1965; right?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. And according to the first two paragraphs, Dr.
- 12 Griffith or -- Strike that.
- 13 According to the first two paragraphs Mr.
- 14 Griffith had just returned from a trip to England;
- 15 right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And he had information he considered to be
- 18 important enough for a presentation to the full
- 19 exclusive committee of Brown & Williamson; right?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 MR. McGAAN: Object, that's not really what
- 22 the document says.
- 23 Q. Now the information he had concerned the results
- 24 of Tobacco Research Council Institute that had been
- 25 done at Harrogate Laboratory which he learned were to

- 1 be published the next year; right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And he says that these results will confirm the
- 4 work of others in showing that smoke is basically
- 5 carcinogenic when measured by mouse skin-painting
- 6 techniques; right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And he was especially concerned because he says,
- 9 quote, the results may have more impact since they
- 10 will come from a tobacco industry supported facility;
- 11 right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object -- Object. That's not
- 13 what the document says.
- 14 A. I'm sorry, could you repeat your question?
- 15 Q. And this memo then goes on to say, "...but the
- 16 results may have more impact since they will come
- 17 from a tobacco industry supported facility"; right?
- 18 A. That's what the document says, yes.
- 19 Q. Now sir, in light of the view that Mr. Griffith
- 20 believed way back when that it was important --
- 21 Strike that.
- In light of the view that Mr. Griffith thought
- 23 that the results might have more impact since they
- 24 were coming from a tobacco industry supported
- 25 facility, let me ask you again.

- 1 Don't you think that if Brown & Williamson came
- 2 out and said to the public, "the cigarettes we make
- 3 are, we believe, addictive, " that people might pay
- 4 more attention to that than they might from
- 5 information from another source?
- 6 MR. McGAAN: Object, compound, vague and at
- 7 least part of that question was asked and answered
- 8 before.
- 9 A. I have no way of knowing how people may receive,
- 10 or what they may take or respond to more or take as
- 11 more credible, or what they may believe or not
- 12 believe more or less, but let me comment on this
- 13 document.
- 14 This was not referring to addiction, it was
- 15 referring to results of a skin-painting test. It was
- 16 -- It doesn't describe who the audience was that
- 17 would have more impact. You're talking specifically
- 18 about the public, and here Mr. Griffith doesn't talk
- 19 about who it may have impact on. He may be talking
- 20 about the scientists at Harrogate, he may be talking
- 21 about scientists at TIRC, he may be talking about
- 22 scientists within the scientific community, he may be
- 23 talking about people within the legal community, I
- 24 don't know, or he may be talking about the public at
- 25 large, he doesn't specify, at least not from what I

- 1 gleaned from it.
- 2 Thirdly, I think that the extent to which a
- 3 statement from anyone would have an impact is
- 4 dependent largely upon the historical context and the
- 5 time frame. This document was prepared in 1965. If
- 6 we came out with a statement in 1997 it may be
- 7 received differently or have different degrees of
- 8 impact than it would -- than it would if such a
- 9 statement were made 35 years ago. But in the end of
- 10 the day, though, I can't -- I don't know if -- if the
- 11 public would rely more or less on a statement from us
- 12 than from the health authorities. My suspicion is
- 13 they would rely less on a statement from us than the
- 14 health authorities.
- 15 Q. Well sir, as an industry that has more than 40
- 16 years ago recognized its special responsibility to
- 17 smokers concerning their health, don't you think that
- 18 Brown & Williamson has a responsibility to put out
- 19 information that it knows concerning its cigarettes?
- 20 MR. McGAAN: Object, this was gone over
- 21 yesterday and there's -- it assumes facts that aren't
- 22 in evidence, it's argumentative.
- 23 A. I agree. We talked yesterday about
- 24 responsibilities, you said facts it knows. I don't
- 25 believe I said we know or think nicotine is

- 1 addictive. I provided an answer to that which --
- 2 which is not character -- which I don't think you
- 3 properly characterized. And again we talked about
- 4 what I thought were appropriate responses.
- 5 I think, as I said before, before we would act
- 6 on anything we would assess the need to, or the
- 7 benefit of, or what would be the beneficial result of
- 8 doing that, and if in our view there would be no
- 9 beneficial result to the public insofar as warning
- 10 them of potentially addictive effects is concerned,
- 11 then there'd be no need to do that. That's been
- 12 done. Warnings have been issued, statements have
- 13 been made, the public has its views about things. I
- 14 don't know if that would really achieve any
- 15 beneficial result or not.
- 16 Q. Well sir, does Brown & Williamson have a
- 17 responsibility to warn about risks and hazards
- 18 associated with the use of its products?
- 19 MR. McGAAN: Object, answered yesterday.
- 20 A. I agree. We answered this yesterday.
- 21 Q. Well I didn't ask the question, so let me ask it
- 22 again.
- 23 Does Brown & Williamson recognize that it has a
- 24 responsibility to warn the public of the risks and
- 25 hazards associated with its cigarettes?

- 1 MR. McGAAN: Object. This was gone over
- 2 yesterday.
- 3 A. The public has been warned by the health
- 4 authorities and by the surgeon general and the
- 5 scientific community. That is out there. The public
- 6 is aware of those issues.
- 7 Q. And so is it your position sitting here today as
- 8 an expert witness for Brown & Williamson that if
- 9 somebody else warns the public, that that absolves
- 10 Brown & Williamson of its responsibility to warn the
- 11 people who are using its products about the risks and
- 12 hazards associated with those products?
- MR. McGAAN: Object. It's compound, it's
- 14 argumentative, it calls for a legal conclusion, it
- 15 assumes he's an expert in something he hasn't been
- 16 offered as an expert in.
- 17 A. I agree. When you say it absolves of
- 18 responsibility, I don't know if it absolves them or
- 19 not. I don't know what "absolves" means. I think
- 20 you are asking me for a legal conclusion.
- 21 Q. Well sir, let me start again.
- 22 Does Brown & Williamson acknowledge that it has
- 23 a responsibility to warn the public of the risks and
- 24 hazards associated with its products?
- MR. McGAAN: Object. This was gone over

- 1 yesterday.
- 2 A. I agree. I gave a detailed answer to this
- 3 yesterday.
- 4 Q. Well considering, sir, I didn't ask the question
- 5 yesterday, I would like to know how you feel you
- 6 could answer it.
- 7 MR. McGAAN: Okay. Let's take a break,
- 8 counsel, and get the transcript out.
- 9 MS. WIVELL: No, we're not going to take a
- 10 break because we're running up against 5:30.
- MR. McGAAN: Well let the record reflect
- 12 that you don't want to see the lengthy examination.
- 13 MS. WIVELL: Well you can look while we go
- 14 on, or Jack can look while we go on, that's fine.
- 15 (Discussion off the stenographic record.)
- 16 THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
- 17 (Recess taken from 5:14 to 5:17 p.m.)
- 18 BY MS. WIVELL:
- 19 Q. Sir, does Brown & Williamson have a
- 20 responsibility to warn the public of the risks and
- 21 hazards associated with its cigarettes?
- MR. McGAAN: Asked and answered.
- 23 A. I think you're asking me for a legal conclusion,
- 24 and it's not a simple answer that -- it's not a
- 25 simple issue that can be answered with a yes or no,

- 1 so let me try to give a common-sense answer, and I do
- 2 believe you're asking me something that's outside my
- 3 expertise.
- 4 If one asks the same question of does an auto
- 5 manufacturer have a responsibility to warn the
- 6 customers of its products that if they use their
- 7 products they may get in an accident and be harmed or
- 8 get killed, I don't see auto manufacturers providing
- 9 a warning to that to the public. If someone, on the
- 10 other hand, is, let's say, a fast food restaurant, I
- 11 don't see them providing warnings to the public that
- 12 use of their product may result in atherosclerosis or
- 13 may contribute to coronary heart disease, and I could
- 14 use that same example for a number of other products
- 15 which the public has general awareness of or
- 16 universal awareness of their potential hazards.
- 17 I think our responsibility is comparable to
- 18 other companies and other industries and other
- 19 suppliers and manufacturers of those products. I
- 20 indicated what I thought our responsibilities were
- 21 yesterday, and I'll go through them again.
- I think we have a responsibility to understand
- 23 the allegations made about our products, I think we
- 24 have the responsibility to understand the science
- 25 about our products, to provide the best quality

- 1 products we can, to provide good customer service and
- 2 not make any misrepresentations about any matter
- 3 concerning our products, intentional
- 4 misrepresentations, including health effects.
- 5 Q. Well sir, you would agree that if the car
- 6 manufacturer, to use your example, knew that it had a
- 7 gas tank which exploded upon impact and it failed to
- 8 either correct that or to warn the people who bought
- 9 its product, you would agree that it would be
- 10 reasonably liable for any damages that occurred as a
- 11 result of that gas tank exploding and killing people;
- 12 right?
- 13 MR. McGAAN: Object, calls for a legal
- 14 conclusion.
- 15 A. You're asking me for a legal conclusion that I
- 16 don't think I'm qualified to answer. I don't think
- 17 that example is comparable because that would be
- 18 something that would not be generally known to the
- 19 public. The public does generally know that they --
- 20 if they use an automobile, under normal conditions of
- 21 use they can be harmed or killed and the -- the auto
- 22 -- auto industry also knows that, yet I don't see
- 23 cars coming with a warning label on them saying,
- 24 warning, use of this product may result in injury or
- 25 death.

- 1 Q. Well sir --
- 2 A. And again there's many other examples like that
- 3 and I think that our responsibilities are comparable
- 4 in that respect.
- 5 Q. But if Brown & Williamson had special knowledge,
- 6 like the Pinto manufacturer did, for example, about
- 7 hazards unique to its product and it failed to warn
- 8 about those hazards, you would agree that it would be
- 9 reasonable for Brown & Williamson to be responsible
- 10 for any damages that might occur as a result of use
- 11 of their product; right?
- MR. McGAAN: Object -- Object, compound,
- 13 assumes facts not in evidence and calls for a legal
- 14 conclusion.
- 15 A. I'm not familiar with the Pinto example. Which
- 16 one do you mean, you mean the gas tank, is that the
- 17 one you're referring to?
- 18 Q. Yes, sir.
- 19 A. Okay. Again I don't think that's a comparable
- 20 example because --
- 21 MR. McGAAN: I have the -- I'm sorry, I
- 22 have the same objections if the question's reput. Go
- 23 ahead.
- 24 A. Okay. I don't believe that's comparable because
- 25 that's a special characteristic of that car, it's not

- 1 a general characteristic that cars in general could
- 2 be hazardous. But there are -- actually there are
- 3 situations -- Let's stay with the auto manufacturer.
- 4 I believe the auto manufacturers probably have
- 5 statistics that show their smaller, lightweight cars
- 6 probably do carry a higher probability of injury or
- 7 death than their larger, full-size cars. I'm sure
- 8 they have statistics about that and have information
- 9 about that yet I don't see or believe that they are
- 10 required to carry a warning to tell the public about
- 11 that.
- 12 I don't think our products have any unique
- 13 characteristics that differentiate them from other
- 14 cigarette products on the market, and I believe our
- 15 responsibilities are comparable to other industries,
- 16 and those are just some examples. And if you want,
- 17 we can go through several more.
- 18 Q. All right. Well sir, going back to the issue of
- 19 whether cigarette smoking is addictive, you would
- 20 agree that Brown & Williamson's position on whether
- 21 cigarettes are addictive is out of the mainstream of
- 22 scientific thought.
- 23 A. I wouldn't characterize it that way.
- 24 Q. Well -- So you're telling us that there is
- 25 reasonable scientific basis to believe that smoking

- 1 is not addictive?
- 2 A. Well when you use the word "addictive" I think
- 3 you need to define what you mean by that. I think
- 4 that's the key issue.
- 5 Q. Well let me ask you this. Are there scientists
- 6 who reasonably believe that smoking is not addictive?
- 7 A. I have seen opinions of that, yes.
- 8 Q. All right. But you would agree that the vast
- 9 majority of the scientific community believes that
- 10 cigarette smoking is addictive.
- 11 A. I have -- I haven't looked at any surveys of
- 12 what the scientific community believes and whether or
- 13 not it represents a majority or not.
- 14 Q. Well sir, if Brown & Williamson believed
- 15 cigarette smoking was addictive, what would it do to
- 16 make cigarette smoking not addictive?
- 17 MR. McGAAN: Object, it's a hypothetical
- 18 and it's impossible to comprehend.
- 19 A. I agree. It's such a hypothetical question. It
- 20 depends on the reasons why it's addictive, and how
- 21 addictive, and what all that means.
- 22 Q. Well if Brown & Williamson believed cigarette
- 23 smoking was addictive, would it do anything?
- MR. McGAAN: Objection. Same objection.
- 25 A. I don't know. It depends upon the

- 1 circumstances, it depends upon the conditions.
- 2 Q. Well is it easy for an addicted person to give
- 3 up what they're addicted to?
- 4 MR. McGAAN: Object, vague.
- 5 A. I think it's -- it depends on a
- 6 substance-by-substance basis. For example, there are
- 7 withdrawal -- so-called withdrawal symptoms in this
- 8 issue that you just raised associated with various
- 9 materials that are published in various sources. If
- 10 you look at so-called withdrawal symptoms for
- 11 alcoholism, they're extremely serious and can result
- 12 in death. Withdrawal from alcohol addiction can
- 13 result in a number of very serious psychological and
- 14 physiological disturbances, and even death, and the
- 15 same is true for heroin or barbiturate addiction.
- 16 The surgeon general reports so-called nicotine
- 17 withdrawal symptoms, and the symptoms reported in the
- 18 surgeon general's report are not serious
- 19 physiological or psychological effects, they're
- 20 relatively mild compared to alcoholism or heroin
- 21 addiction or cocaine addiction.
- 22 Q. And what do you base that on, sir?
- 23 A. My own subjective view of -- of looking at the
- 24 so-called withdrawal symptoms that the surgeon
- 25 general describes for nicotine addiction and looking

- 1 at those same types of symptoms described for alcohol
- 2 addiction or heroin addiction.
- 3 Q. In other words, you're basing that on your
- 4 reading; right?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. You're not a regular smoker, are you, sir?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 Q. You've never been a regular smoker, have you?
- 9 A. No, I have. I have and I quit.
- 10 Q. But you were a casual smoker when you were a
- 11 smoker; right?
- 12 A. I have been every kind of smoker. I've been a
- 13 casual -- I was a casual smoker for many years, I was
- 14 a regular smoker for some period of time, and then I
- 15 quit.
- 16 Q. Sir, you agree that most smokers want to quit
- 17 smoking.
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Object, calls for
- 19 speculation.
- 20 A. I don't know if most smokers want to quit or
- 21 not.
- 22 Q. Well sir, in your review of the B.A.T. and B&W
- 23 documents you have seen reference to the fact that
- 24 most smokers want to quit; haven't you?
- 25 A. I've read references to those statements in

- 1 surgeon general's reports and other -- other reports,
- 2 probably the FDA notice of proposed rulemaking.
- 3 Q. Now you understand that smokers continue to use
- 4 cigarettes even after they have been diagnosed with
- 5 cancer?
- 6 A. I've read that in various reports, yes.
- 7 Q. And you understand that smokers continue to
- 8 smoke even after they've had various organs removed?
- 9 A. I've also read that in various reports.
- 10 Q. And you agree that there are smokers who
- 11 continue to smoke even after they have other very
- 12 serious reasons to quit; right?
- 13 A. I've read that in reports, yes.
- 14 Q. Now sir, if Brown & Williamson believed that
- 15 cigarette smoking was addictive, would it tell the
- 16 public that even if the other members of the
- 17 cigarette industry didn't believe it was addictive?
- MR. McGAAN: Object, speculative.
- 19 A. I don't know.
- 20 Q. Well sir, are cigarettes safe?
- 21 A. I don't know if anyone can say they're safe or
- 22 not.
- 23 Q. Well can you say they're safe?
- 24 A. Depends upon what you mean by "safe" and what --
- 25 what objectives and assessment criteria you're using.

- 1 Q. Well sir, in 19 -- Let's go back to 1954.
- 2 What evidence did Brown & Williamson have in
- 3 1954 that cigarette smoking was safe?
- 4 A. I'm not aware of a conclusion that Brown &
- 5 Williamson made in 1954 that cigarettes are safe.
- 6 Q. I understand, sir, but that's not my question.
- 7 What evidence did Brown & Williamson have in
- 8 1954 that cigarette smoking is safe -- was safe?
- 9 A. I don't know. I don't know what you're
- 10 referring to.
- 11 Q. Well you have made a vast study of Brown &
- 12 Williamson documents, according to your expert
- 13 report. Can you direct me to one document that tells
- 14 us the information that Brown & Williamson had in
- 15 1954 that showed, that proved to a scientific
- 16 certainty that cigarette smoking was safe?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 MR. McGAAN: Object, assumes facts not in
- 19 evidence and is misleading regarding review he's
- 20 testified about.
- 21 Q. Sir --
- 22 A. I'm not aware of what you just said that -- of
- 23 evidence that proves that cigarettes are safe.
- 24 Q. Are you aware today, can you point me to
- 25 evidence that shows that cigarettes that Brown &

1	Williamson sells are safe?
2	A. No.
3	MS. WIVELL: I don't have anything further
4	at this time.
5	MR. McGAAN: I don't have questions at thi
6	time. We'll reserve the right to read and sign.
7	THE REPORTER: Thank you.
8	Off the record, please.
9	(Deposition concluded at approximately
10	5:28 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I, Debby J. Campeau, hereby certify that I
3	am qualified as a verbatim shorthand reporter; that I
4	took in stenographic shorthand the testimony of SCOTT
5	APPLETON at the time and place aforesaid; and that
6	the foregoing transcript, Volume II, consisting of
7	pages 296 - 591, is a true and correct, full and
8	complete transcription of said shorthand notes, to
9	the best of my ability.
10	Dated at Lino Lakes, Minnesota, this 24th
11	day of September, 1997.
12	
13	
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15	DEBBY J. CAMPEAU, RPR
16	Notary Public
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1	SIGNATURE PAGE
2	I, SCOTT APPLETON, the deponent, hereby
3	certify that I have read the foregoing transcript,
4	Volume II, consisting of pages 296 - 591, and that
5	said transcript is a true and correct, full and
6	complete transcription of my deposition, except per
7	the attached corrections, if any.
8	
9	(Please check one.)
10	Yes, changes were made per the attached
11	(#) Signature Page Addendums.
12	
13	I have made no changes.
14	
15	
16	
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19	
20	SCOTT APPLETON
21	Deponent
22	Sworn and subscribed to before me this day
23	of , 199
24	Notary Public
25	My commission expires: (DJC)
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